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MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1940

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HIMMLER ORDERED SHOOTING OF UNITY MITFORD

EXPLOSION IN STOCKHOLM

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Berne, To-day.
The official German News Agency (D.N.B.) reports that a time bomb has exploded on the premises of Stockholm's Communist newspaper "Nydag." Material damage only was caused.—Havas.

FINNISH ATHLETE KILLED IN ACTION

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Helsinki, To-day.
Another world-famous Finnish athlete, Birker Vassenius, has been killed in action north of Lake Ladoga. Vassenius won Finland's speed-skating championship in 1935 and the world title in 1939.—Havas.

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Paris, To-day.
"Himmler ordered his minions to shoot Unity Mitford!"

This is the sensational headline of a story in the "Daily Mail."

"She was shot on September 3, the day after the outbreak of war, from some distance in Munich Park, where she used to walk.

"Two shots were fired by Storm-trooper Scharenbach, who was acting on Himmler's orders."

The "Daily Mail" adds that Himmler suspected Miss Mitford of spying and of having a dangerous, sentimental influence on Hitler. Hitler told Himmler he was completely indifferent to these suspicions.

Hitler's personal relations with Unity Mitford have always been strictly governed by the needs of Nazi propaganda, chiefly among the British nobility. With declaration of war, her presence in Germany was considered not only useless but dangerous.

The "Daily Mail" concludes:—

"She was allowed to return to Great Britain only on condition she keeps absolute silence regarding Nazi affairs and was threatened with reprisals consisting of the disclosure

MYSTERY MESSAGE FOUND

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Stockholm, To-day.

Propaganda from mysterious sources was revealed yesterday by the Stockholm paper "Afton Bladet," which printed a photostatic copy of a pamphlet found by advancing Finnish troops in recently abandoned Soviet trenches.

The pamphlet, printed in Russian, reads:—

"Comrades, turn your arms against your own officers and Commissars who are pursuing the Finnish war against Stalin's ideals and wishes.

"Kill the warmongers! Stop the war and you will obey the true orders of Stalin, the father of our proletarian fatherland."—Havas.

of her pro-Hitlerian activities."—Havas.

INTIMIDATION OF S.M.C. BEHIND ATTACK ON PHILLIPS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Shanghai, To-day.

IN AN INVESTIGATION into the terrorist attack on Mr. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary-General to the S.M.C., your correspondent personally ascertained that three gunmen held responsible for the shooting are being held in custody by the Japanese Gendarmerie at 94, Jessfeld Road.

Although I definitely ascertained this on Saturday afternoon, the Japanese authorities were last night still denying the arrests on being questioned by newspaper representatives and turned down S.M.C. requests that the men be turned over to them for questioning.

It is still a miracle how Mr. Phillips escaped death. One of the nine bullets fired at him traversed the left door window, entering the seat upholsterly only a fraction of an inch from him.

TYPHOID IN QUAKE ZONE

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Istanbul, To-day.
Typhoid fever has broken out among the victims of the recent earthquakes and floods.

Measures for preventing the epidemic from spreading are now being taken.—Havas.

VISCOUNT KANO ON WAY EAST

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

London, To-day.
Viscount Akira Kano, London manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and vice-chairman of the Board of the Bank of International Settlements, following his recent speeches expressing optimism regarding the prospects of an early peace in China, has left for Japan. He is travelling by air through Hong Kong.—Havas.

He, however, calmly walked into a Settlement Police station not far from the scene, and said:—

"They've taken a pot-shot at me! I guess you had better look at the car."

Subsequently, he left for his office, where he took up his usual duties. He received thousands of phone-calls and letters congratulating him on his escape.

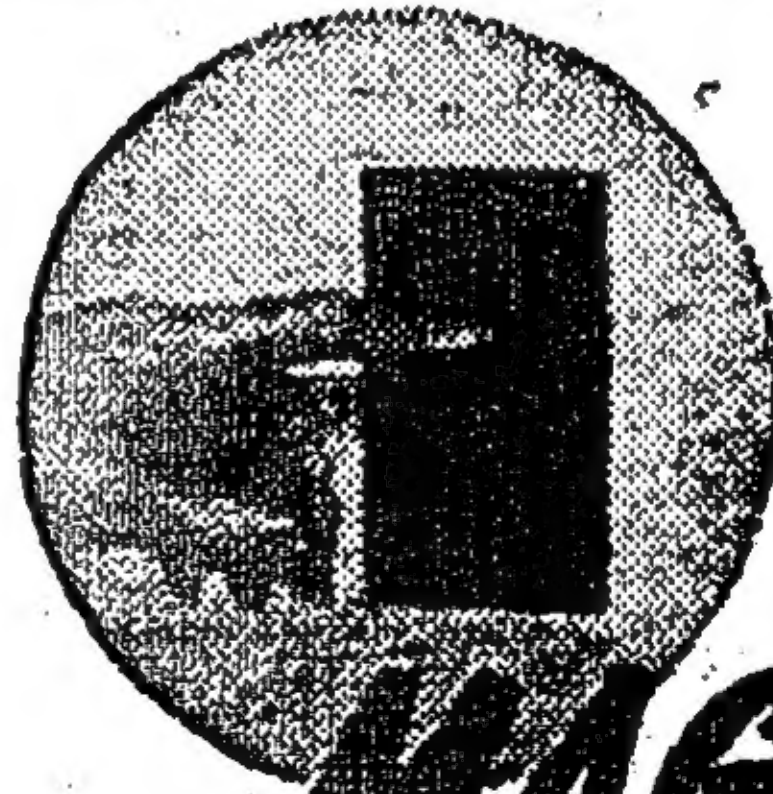
REASONS FOR SHOOTING

The S.M. Police immediately supplied him with a strong bodyguard, consisting of foreign detectives. Mr. Phillips is, at the moment, the only foreigner in Shanghai guarded in this manner: Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador, is now in Chungking.

Reasons for the shooting are self-evident. Although the greatest secrecy surrounds the police investigations, it is held as certain that the assassination was planned (Continued on Page 20.)

WEATHER FORECAST:—East and North-East winds, moderate; fine.

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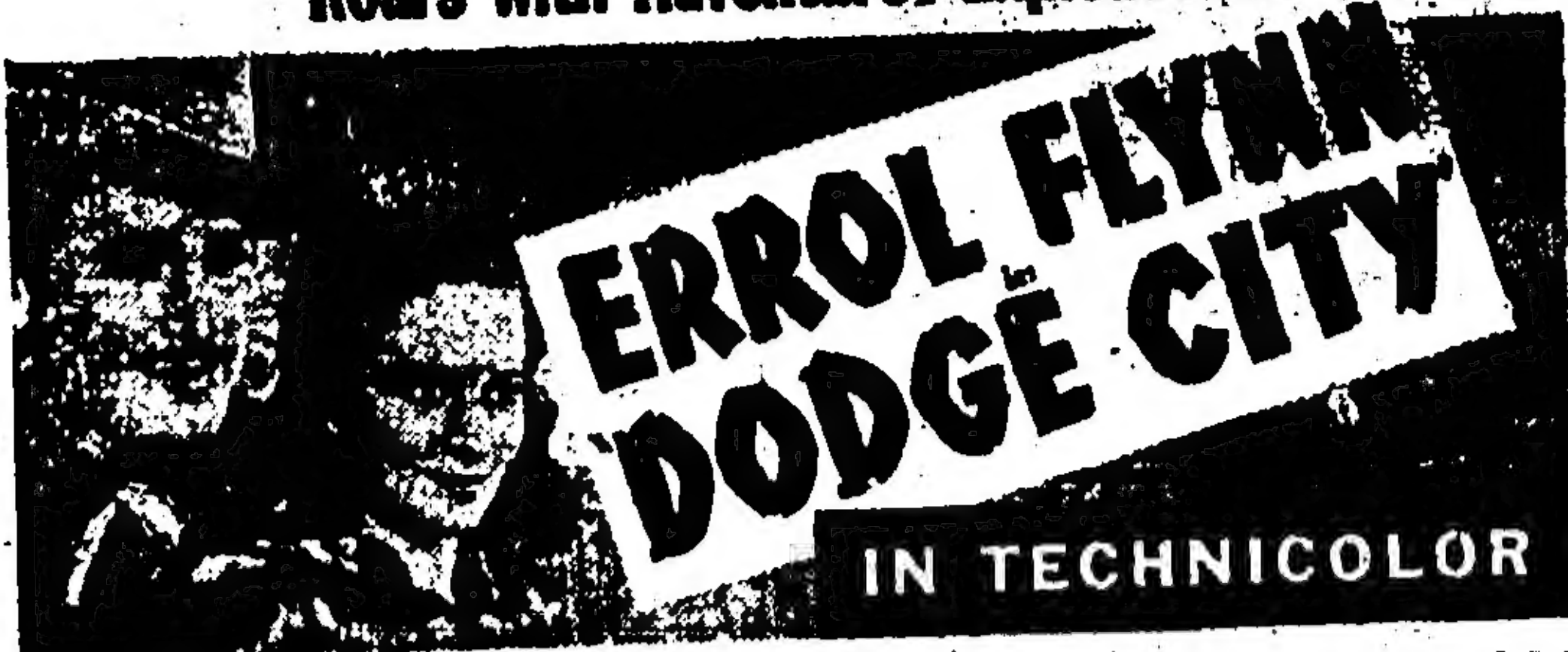
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Loretta Young, Warner Baxter, Virginia Bruce
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VIEWING BY PHONE PLAN

LONDON, TO-DAY.

A "PLUG-IN-AND-VIEW" TELEVISION PLAN WHICH WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR HOMES AND CINEMAS HAS BEEN COMPLETED BY LEADERS OF BRITAIN'S TELEVISION AND CINEMA INDUSTRIES.

Home service will be "on tap" for those who have phones at an all-in cost of 5s. a week.

Television was the first casualty of the war, as the ultra short-wave signals radiated from Alexandra Palace had to be stopped because enemy aircraft could take their bearings from them.

Experts have now discovered a way of resuming television in safety, and the plan will be presented to the Postmaster-General, his technical advisers, and Lord Cadman, chairman of the Television Advisory Committee, shortly.

READY BY THE SPRING

If the consent of the P.M.G. is quickly obtained, the plan can be in operation by spring.

Man behind the plan is Mr. S. Sagall, managing director of Scophony, pioneers of large-screen television, who is backed by Mr. Oscar Deutsch head of the 350 Odeon cinemas.

There will be a central transmitting station much simpler than the present Alexandra Palace plant, and programmes may be staged in studios located in other parts of London.

TO BE SHARED BY ALL

Technicians have worked out a plan which will enable television programmes to be transmitted over the telephone lines even while they are being used for conversations.

There will be no monopoly in the scheme. It will be shared by the whole television industry. The main purpose of the plan is to enable Britain to maintain her lead in television technique—the result of years of patient research work.—Our Own Correspondent.

U.S. TRADE WITH THE ARGENTINE

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Washington, To-day.

Following the breaking-off of trade negotiations with the Argentine Republic, semi-official commentators state that the United States desires an expansion of international trade but that this desire is limited by the need for protecting domestic, agricultural production.

This would be prejudiced if the United States granted the Argentine's requests for low tariffs.

It is anticipated that the failure of the negotiations with the Argentine will affect the conclusion of a trade agreement with Uruguay, whose demands are similar to the Argentine's.—Havas.

VICEROY ON INDIA IN BOMBAY

Bombay, To-day.

The Viceroy of India and Lady Linlithgow arrived here yesterday afternoon on a week's visit.—Reuter.

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"ONE THIRD OF A NATION"

ITALO-HUNGARIAN MILITARY ALLIANCE LIKELY

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Rome, To-day.

THE DISTINCT POSSIBILITY that a military alliance between Hungary and Italy will be signed, is seen as the main result of the Csaky-Ciano talks at Venice.

It is reliably confirmed that the Soviet threat to Danubian and Balkan Europe was the main subject discussed, and it was revealed that Budapest has been uneasy recently concerning the common frontier with Russian-occupied Poland.

It is also reported that Count Csaky revealed to Count Ciano the nature of recent Soviet political pressure on Hungary.

The main fear in Budapest however, is of an understanding between the Soviet and Germany, sooner or later, seeking to make of the Danubian States another edition of the Baltic States, now virtually a Soviet protectorate.

A decision has virtually been reached for the raising of the Legations in Rome and Budapest to the rank of Embassies.—Havas.

MUTUAL SATISFACTION

Rome, To-day.

The Italo-Hungarian talks have ended in an atmosphere of mutual satisfaction, following a three-quarter of an hour's conference yesterday morning between Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, and Count Csaky, Hungarian Foreign Minister.

Count Csaky is returning at once to report to his Government, instead of going on holiday, as he planned.—Reuter.

ELEMENT OF SURPRISE

Rome, To-day.

Only element of surprise from the Ciano-Csaky meeting is the announcement that Csaky is returning to Budapest to-day instead of going to San Remo for his proposed holiday.

It is concluded in some quarters here that developments may shortly be expected in the relations between Hungary and Rumania and a consideration which arose during the talks will be discussed at Budapest immediately.

So far, however, there appears little evidence for such a belief.

A MERE SUGGESTION

The idea is expressed here, but merely as a suggestion, that Budapest may inform Bucharest that she will refrain from harrassing Rumania on the Transylvanian border if Russia made a move against Bessarabia compelling Rumanian armed resistance.

It has long been believed in Rome that some tacit agreement already exists between Rumania and Bulgaria thus relieving Rumania of any immediate worry on the Dobrudja border.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

Venice, To-day.

Following a further conversation between Count Ciano and M. Csaky lasting an hour a communique was issued stating that the ministers had exchanged views on the general European situation.

"Once again they had been able to state with satisfaction that the foundation on which the friendship and close collaboration of the two countries rest are solid and secure and there exists perfect identity of views between the two Governments on all problems."

Count Ciano, in a statement to the press, said that a perfect identity of views was shown not only on the political plane but also the moral plane on all European problems discussed.

It is learned that Count Ciano is leaving for Rome during the day and M. Csaky is returning to Budapest to-morrow. — Reuter.

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• TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW •



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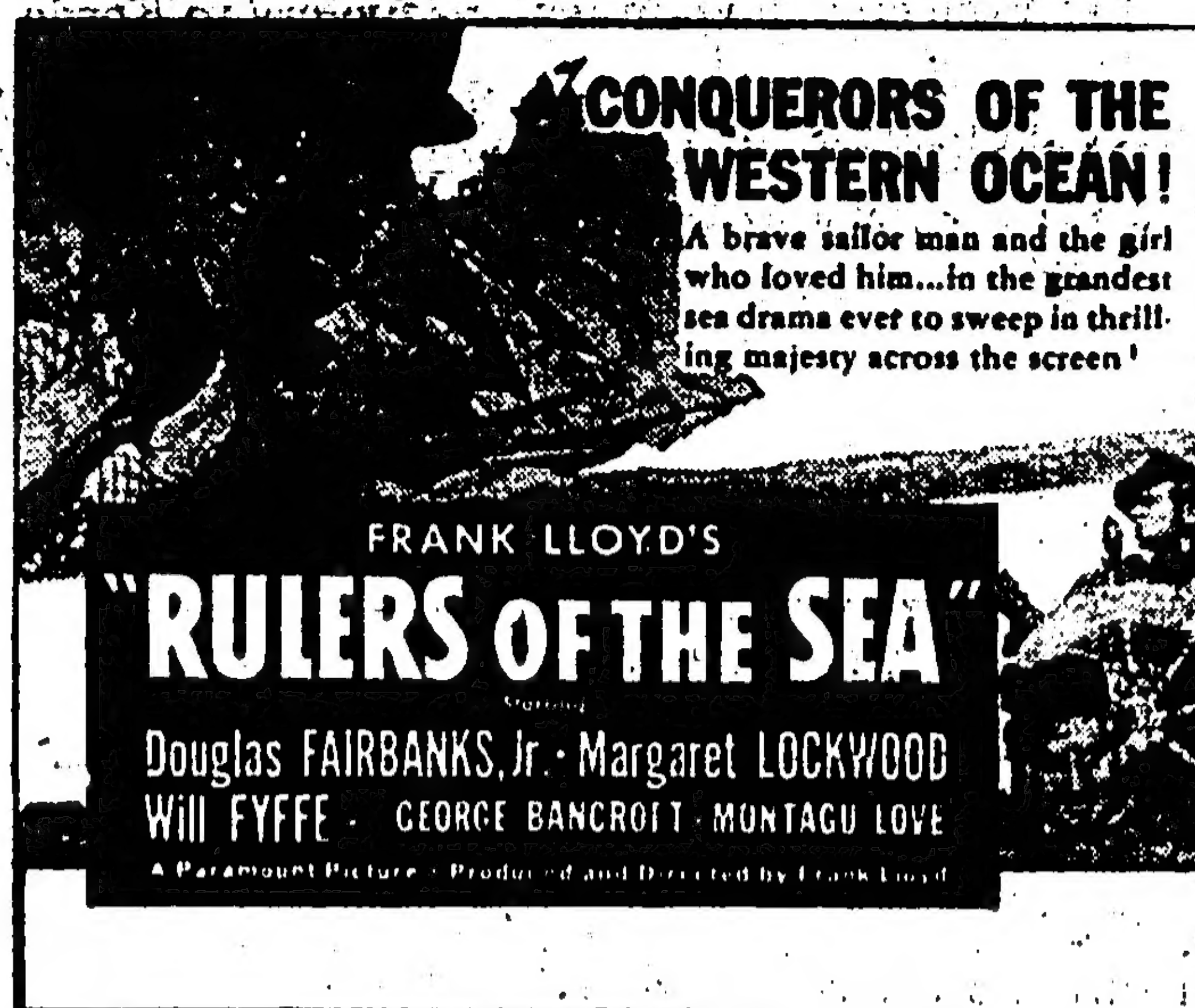
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Tea or Coffee

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ARCHITECT SUED: NO FIXED SCALE OF FEES

MR. J. S. GIBSON, the architect, was this morning sued by Kwong Yui-wah and Kwong Fook-chuen in the Summary Court before Mr. Justice R. E. Lindsell for the return of \$900 being amount alleged overpaid in respect of fees on the erection of a feather factory in Kowloon.

It was later decided that the Court should decide the fair fees for the job.

Defendant was represented by Mr. Kwan, and plaintiffs by Mr. F. Zimmern.

Mr. Zimmern said that, in March, plaintiffs acquired property in Kowloon and defendant's firm was engaged to prepare the plans at \$200 and 1½ per cent. of the contract price. Two bills were received, amounting to 7 per cent. of the contract price. The money was paid under protest.

Mr. E. M. Hazeland said that on inspecting the factory he found that only 65 per cent. of the work done. There was no fixed scale for fees for architects.

He could not agree with Mr. Kwan that defendant was entitled to full fees when work was not completed.

PLAINTIFF'S STORY

Kwong Yui-wah said he saw defendant on the site and with the contractor to the Nathan Hotel. A conversation following during which defendant said that he was not able to accept three per cent and asked witness to offer four per cent. He said that Chau Pak-yin and Lo Man-chuen would not agree to three per cent. and would try to squeeze him for nine per cent. Defendant, he said, asked him to write a letter offering four per cent. not mentioning defendant's name. Witness refused.

He knew Chau but did not know Lo. Chau was working in defendant's office and had some power there.

On October 3, he called on Mr. Zimmern and there were present his father, the contractor and defendant. Defendant was offered three times, that 5 per cent. of the contract price be paid to him for the work done to date, witness to engage a new architect, the balance to be paid to him; defendant's services to be dispensed with. Defendant did not accept.

On October 5, witness instructed his solicitors to write to defendant dispensing with his services. He did so because there was no-one in defendant's firm whose word was authoritative, and because defendant had broken his agreement, first asking for 1½ per cent., then for three and later for 4 per cent. of the contract price.

In reply to Mr. Kwan, witness said his father agreed to pay three per cent.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Kwong Sit-nin, father of witness, said he was introduced to Chau Tak-ming who was draughtsman in Mr.

Gibson's office. It was agreed that Chau should prepare the plans for the factory at \$200 and 1½ per cent. of the contract price. There was no written agreement. The building was to be two-storied, with the office on the left hand side of the site looking out. No sketch was submitted to him, but later three copies of a plan were given to him.

He gave specific instructions that the height of the ground floor should be at least 16 feet and that the office was to be on the left. In the plan, the ground floor was only 13 feet high and the office was on the right of the building.

The case is continuing.

CANTON CURRENCY PROBLEMS

Canton, To-day.

Despite attempts to ease the currency problem in Canton, the Kwangtung Provincial Bank notes are still depreciating.

While formerly only notes of \$5 and \$10 denomination were not accepted except at a heavy discount, it is learned that some of the \$1 notes are now considered worthless by many shops and money changers.

The Standing Committee of the Chinese Bankers' Association, appointed to solve the problem, resigned, admitting its inability to deal with the matter.—Reuter.

CANTONESE SHOT DEAD

Shanghai, To-day.

Lieutenant Chen Yu-ching, a graduate of the Whampoa Military Academy, Canton, was shot dead by two gunmen yesterday shortly after he had left his residence in the International Settlement.

While the true motive of the killing is not yet ascertainable, Chinese quarters believe it to be a political murder.—Reuter.



Taken at an East Coast port where the Navy has established a Control Base. Here, inward bound convoys halt to take pilot aboard to steer them through the minefields. Outward bound ships wait until convoy is formed. A small fleet of drifters is kept busy taking Naval men to and from these Merchant vessels. Photo shows a Naval gunner receiving orders from an officer. (Copyright, Fox).

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN MORTGAGE DISPUTE CASE

THE MORTGAGE DISPUTE CASE was continued at the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor.

Plaintiffs are Chan Fui-hing, Chan Sik-tin and Chan Kwok-nim, and, as co-owners, they declare that the property was mortgaged without their knowledge, by Chan Chung-wah, brother of the third plaintiff, for \$60,000. They ask the Court for a declaration that the signatures on the mortgages are forgeries.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Hon. Mr. Leo d'Almada, Jnr., instructed by Mr. C. d'Almada, appear for plaintiffs. The defendant, Fung Kai-sun is represented by Mr. Sheldon and Mr. H. C. Macnamara, instructed by Mr. M. M. Watson.

Lo Kwok-nim, interpreter employed by Mr. C. A. S. Russ, who gave evidence at the last hearing was recalled.

Mr. Potter showed him a deed of surrender of Crown Land dated February 5, 1934, by the four members of the Chan family, including Chan Kwok-nim. The deed was executed by Chan Kwok-nim, by his attorney Chan Kwok-yue. Mr. Potter drew attention to the clause "interpreted and explained to the above surrenders by Lo Kwok-nim," and asked witness if he was referred to.

Witness said he took all the parties to the Land Office. Mr. Potter: "But you did know Chan Kwok-yue?—No."

But you interpreted the document to him and to all of them?—I don't know this man.

Nonsense, this is your signature that you interpreted the document to them.

I did explain to the people, but I don't remember Chan Kwok-yue.

Pressed, witness said that Chan Kwok-nim and Chan Kwok-yue were different persons. He could not explain why Chan Kwok-nim should sign through his attorney if he were there.

Cross-examined further, witness started to shuffle in his replies, whereupon His Lordship said: "I shall give you one last chance to behave; otherwise, I shall commit you for contempt."

In answer to Mr. Potter, witness said he told the court that he did not know Chan Kwok-yue as it was such a long time ago.

Mr. Hong Kai-po, manager of the Chabell Co., and Mr. H. C. Lee, solicitor, both said that they knew Chan Kwok-nim and that third plaintiff was not Kwok-nim.

Ho Yui-mah, examiner of Chinese signatures on cheques at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, said that he had been employed for 10 years and had examined over 100 signatures.

The signatures on Chan Kwok-nim's cheques produced and on the deeds bore the same characteristics. He was 80 per cent. sure of that. Case is continuing.

POLICE CLASH WITH AGITATORS

A SERIOUS CLASH BETWEEN FACTORY WORKERS AND THE POLICE, IN WHICH THE LATTER USED THEIR TRUNCHEONS AND EIGHT MEN WERE INJURED, OCCURRED AT NOON ON SATURDAY IN KOWLOON CITY, THE "CHINA MAIL" LEARNED THIS MORNING.

At the request of the management of the Chung Hwa Book Company, it is understood, the police surrounded the works in Pak Pai Street, Kowloon City, at about noon on Saturday.

Some 300 Shanghai workers left the factory at about that time for lunch, and a clash occurred with the police officers. As a result of the struggle, the police had resort to their truncheons, and eight men were injured and 13 arrested pending further investigation.

The "China Mail" is informed that the workers have now cabled the Chungking Government and are also asking Mr. Tu Yueh-sung, Shanghai philanthropist, business-man, etc. to act as mediator.

JAPANESE BUY BOAT IN MACAO

Canton, To-day.

In view of the increased number of travellers between Macao and Hong Kong, the Kwangtung Inland River Navigation Company (a Japanese concern) recently purchased the Portuguese vessel Heng Cheong, of 1,100 tons, for the Canton-Macao run, relieving a smaller ship which will ply between Canton and Kowloon.—Reuter.

GANG OF YOUTHS SENT TO PRISON

When five young men who had been operating in the Yuenai district were again found to be engaged in the same business, they were arrested from their homes and taken to prison.

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BIBLE BOMBARDMENT

Finns Try Moral Influence In War With Russia

GROWING CONFIDENCE IN SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE

Stockholm, To-day.

ACCORDING TO FINNISH circles, Finnish airmen report that they have repeatedly flown over Leningrad dropping small Bibles. Bibles have also been distributed by other methods.

The Finns believe this will have a considerable moral effect on the Red troops.

CULTURE V. HATE

For the attention of Dr. Goebbels and his anti-British "hate" campaigners this quotation is given:

National hatred is a peculiar thing. You will always find it strongest and most violent where culture is at its lowest. It comes from Goethe.

ARMY SLANG —AND HOW TO SPEAK IT

If your boy friend comes home and sits down to breakfast with a tale about a cully in the same crush who had barkers, two dots and a dash with char and Japan every morning, he's not crackers.

He's just learning the Army language which the old sweats of the last war used.

And what he means is that he has a friend in the same company who was so well looked after that every morning he breakfasted off sausages, two eggs and bacon, with tea and bread.

To help you learn what Duck Disease means, who the Linseed Lancers are, and how much was won at Doing the Tap in the train home, a soldier's war slang dictionary has been published (T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., 6d.).

And heaven help the militiaman who gets an issue of Quartermaster's Erasmus, which, says the dictionary, is "soap for Tommy's toilet, but really intended for floor scrubbing!"

And in case you're stumped by the Duck Disease, etc., above, these terms mean Short Legs, Royal Army Medical Corps (Linseed Lancers), and winning a game of cards (Doing the Tap).

FRANCE AND GREECE REACH AGREEMENT

Paris, To-day.

A trade agreement between France and Greece has been reached, it is officially announced.

The agreement, which has been initiated by the heads of the respective delegations, will result in an important development of trade exchanges between the two countries.—Reuter.

SHARP FALL IN JAP. NOTES IN CANTON

Sze-wu, To-day.

Arrivals from Canton state that following the Japanese north-Kwangtung debacle, the value of Japanese military script in Canton and other places has fallen sharply in terms of Chinese currency. Some Chinese have started evacuation of Canton.—Central News.

Optimism among the Finns is increasing because of three factors.

Firstly, their air defences are proving increasingly effective and are being rapidly augmented, secondly the entire Eastern front from the Arctic Ocean to Lake Ladoga, on which 360,000 Russians are concentrated have been successfully held by smaller but extremely mobile Finnish troops.

Thirdly, the prospects on the short southern front on the Karelian Isthmus, which is the most critical point is in no way unpropitious, although the vast weight of the Russians is being concentrated there before the Mannerheim Line.—Reuter.

TWELVE PLANES SHOT DOWN

Helsinki, To-day.

The Finnish broadcast appeal to-day declared "We may be beaten by force but we shall have to be annihilated."

A communique states that an attempt by an enemy ski detachment to outflank the Finnish troops in the Salla sector was defeated. 300 of the enemy were killed.

The enemy air raids on Lahti Kuopio on Saturday resulted in one killed and two wounded and the material damage was not great. Twelve enemy planes were shot down.—Reuter.

SOVIET ARTILLERY HAMMERS AT MANNERHEIM LINE

Helsinki, To-day.

Fighting in Finland has temporarily died down, except for some local engagements and unusually heavy hammering of the Mannerheim Line by Soviet artillery.

Although only eight Soviet planes were claimed in the official Finnish communique, it is believed that as many as 16 Soviet aircraft were shot down on Friday and Saturday.

Finnish chaser planes were responsible for this success.—Reuter.

MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE

Moscow, To-day.

Saturday night's Soviet communique reported patrol activity and "successful air-raids on Finnish reserves and military objectives."—Reuter.

FOOD SITUATION GOOD

Helsinki, To-day.

The food situation in Finland is good.

Ration cards are only required for coffee and sugar, and there are ample home supplies of milk, cream, butter and eggs.—Reuter.

SOVIET TRAINING TROOPS FOR CAMPAIGN

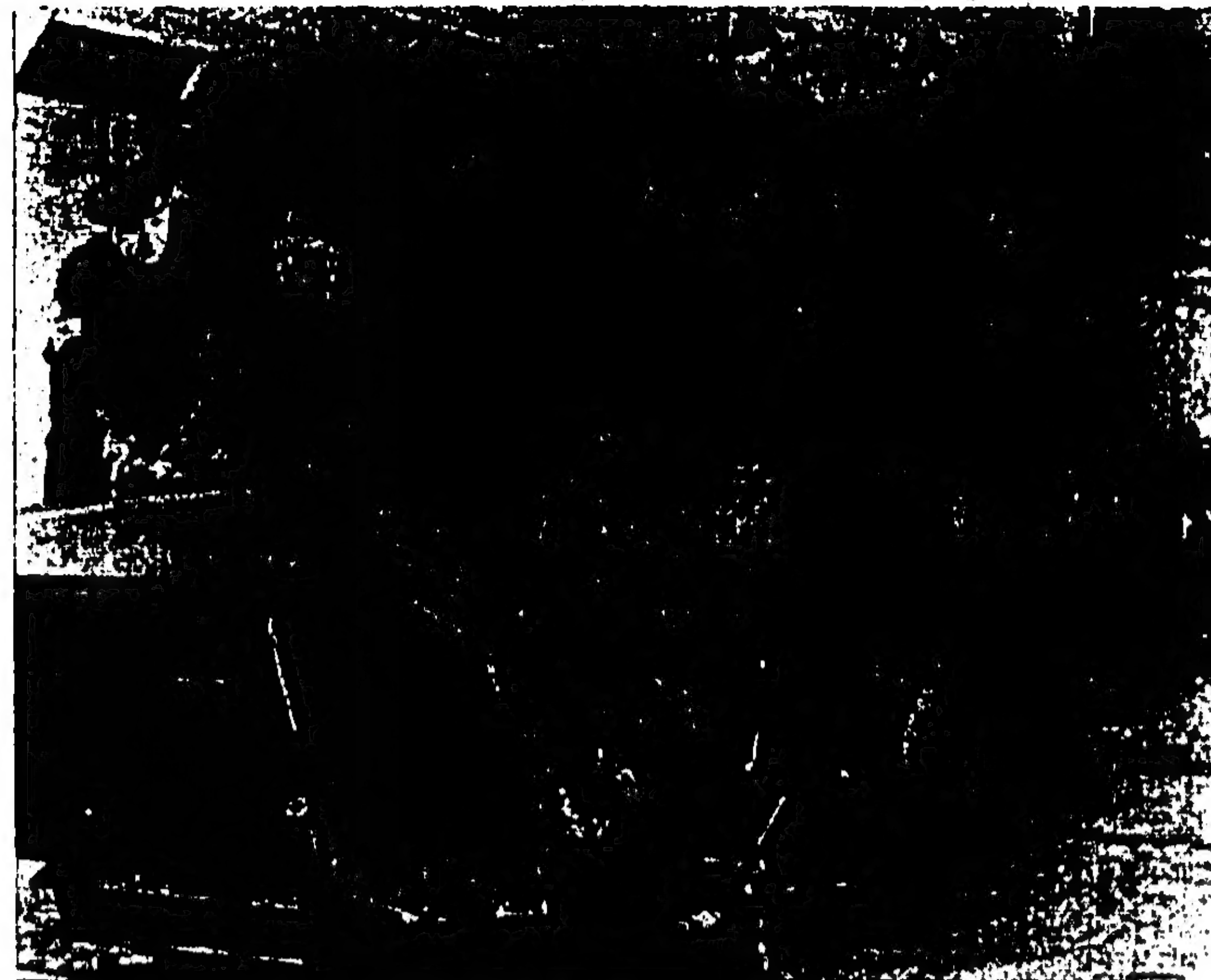
(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Amsterdam, To-day.

Large contingents of Soviet troops belonging to several Siberian military regions are undergoing intensive training preparatory to their departure for Finland. Exchange Telegraph reports from Moscow.

It is added that the soldiers are equipped with skis and camp out in small tents notwithstanding the intensive cold.—Havas.

Mrs. A. Lachmann, of 12, Somerset Road, was yesterday bitten by a friend's dog during the course of a visit to a Denver friend. The animal has been removed for observation.



Taken at an Army advanced school of tank training where tank crews and also instructors are put through an intensive course. Militiamen sent here for training are passed out as thoroughly trained and efficient after a period of 24 weeks only. Photo shows recruits being taught on a "driving teacher." (Copyright, Fox).

EIRE COUNCIL TO MEET

Dublin, To-day.

It is officially learned that the President, Dr. Hyde, has convened a meeting of the Council of State for to-day.

He is consulting the Council as to whether the Offences against the State Bill, empowering the Government to intern people on suspicion, should be referred by him to the Supreme Court asking if the bill is repugnant to the Constitution.

This will be the first meeting of the

TRAWLER LOST IN A COLLISION

London, To-day.

It is officially announced that His Majesty's trawler, Kingston Cornelian has been lost with the captain and crew of sixteen in a collision.—Reuter.

Council of State which is a purely consultative body, since it was established under the new constitution of December, 1937.—Reuter.

OFF THE RECORD

By Ed Reed



Here's Luck

EWOW BEER

City Of Marseilles Hits Mine Off Scottish Coast

INTERIOR MADE A SHAMBLES BY EXPLOSION

London, To-day.

THE ELLERMAN LINER City of Marseilles, was holed amidships after striking a mine off the Scottish coast yesterday.

One Lascar seaman was killed and 13 Indian seamen injured.

The explosion occurred only a few minutes after the pilot cutter put the pilot aboard.

The master of the cutter said that they had gone away about 50 yards from the City of Marseilles when the latter struck the mine.

PEACE INITIATIVE DENIED

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Paris, To-day.

Authoritative quarters in Paris categorically deny reports in the Italian newspapers which infer that Great Britain or France has made semi-official communications to Italy on the preliminary conditions for peace negotiations. —Havas.

ITALIAN HINT TO GERMANY

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

London, To-day.

A somewhat sensational article was published in "Reynolds News" yesterday concerning Mussolini's recent message to Hitler.

The article asserts that Il Duce told Hitler that should the Allies reject "an Italian peace plan" Italy would not continue her moral support to Germany, unless the Reich completely breaks with the Soviet.

Spain would follow Italy's policy in this matter.

The same publication asserted that following the vicissitudes of the Russian campaign in Finland all the Nazi leaders, except Herr von Ribbentrop, are convinced that the Reich will gain nothing if it signs a military alliance with Moscow.

The article added that Herr von Ribbentrop might be dropped from political life upon the insistence of Field Marshal Goering whose influence is now continually increasing. —Havas.

U.S. LINER DETAINED

The U.S. liner "City of Peking" was detained at Gibraltar last night as her cargo was covered by British.

The ship was released after an undertaking was given by the ship's agents that any suspicious cargo items would be held at British disposal. —British Wireless.

The ship's boats were immediately lowered but two boats capsized and about 14 men were seen swimming in the water.

Three managed to climb on the rudder of the liner and the pilot cutter put off one of its own boats and picked up the men in the water, some in the last stages of exhaustion.

Afterwards the cutter took four of the liner's lifeboats in tow, bringing about 40 members of the crew of the liner to port. A lifeboat was called out and was guided to the City of Marseilles by R.A.F. plane.

LITTLE EXTERNAL DAMAGE

The City of Marseilles was towed to port yesterday. There was very little external damage apart from two lifeboats wrecked in their davits but the interior of the vessel was wrecked.

Capt. Olsen, the master of the liner was injured in the explosion, suffering shock and bruises.

The tonnage of the City of Marseilles is 8,000 and there was a crew of 163. —Reuters.

EUROPEANS RETURN TO SHIP

A dozen European members of the crew remained on board overnight and yesterday morning the remainder of the Europeans and a number of Lascars returned to the vessel by lifeboat and a tug.

There is very little external damage to the ship but the interior is a shambles. —British Wireless.

CHINA BACK TO OLD METHODS

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Shanghai, To-day.

Mission doctors who have arrived from Wuhu report that since the closing of the Yangtze local industrial products and ancient Chinese herb medicines are being substituted with excellent results for the more scientific methods of modern civilisation.

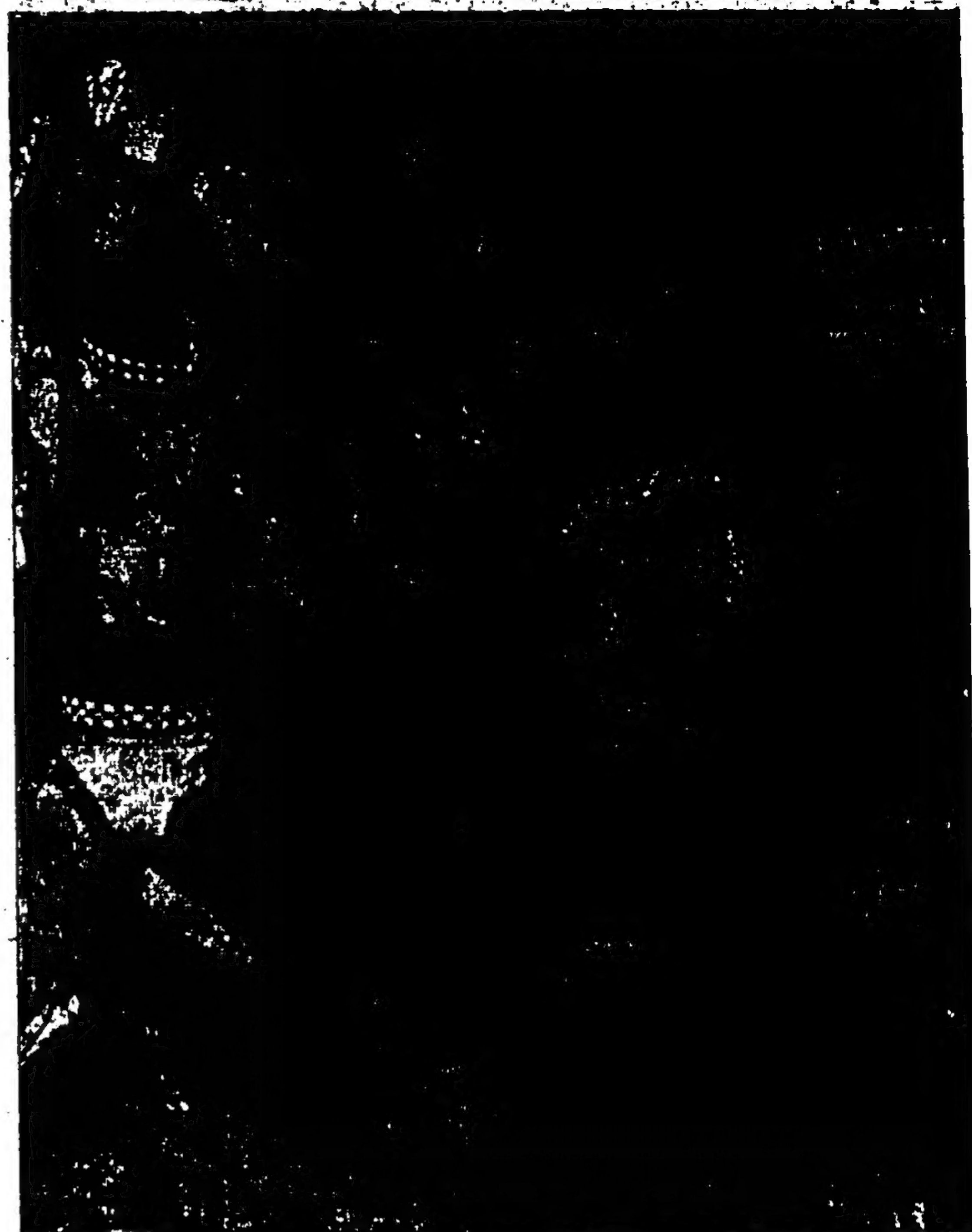
Soft, locally-manufactured Chinese paper is used in place of gauze for most dressings.

Kaoliang wines have replaced alcohol and bruise seeds, an old Chinese remedy for dysentery, are replacing Kamex and giving better results. —Havas.

MINISTERIAL TOURS OF THE FRONT

London, To-day.

The Financial Secretary to the British War Office, Lord Lloyd, has paid a visit to the secret headquarters of the R.A.F. Fighter Command. —Reuters.



Men of the Canadian Active Service Force, the first fighting troops from Canada, arrived in England just before Xmas. Photo shows Canadians busy with dice soon after their arrival. (Copyright, Fox).

FILIPINO OPEN GOLF TITLE

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Manila, To-day.

Harold McSpaden, American holder of the Canadian Open Title, won the 28th Philippine Open Golf Championship yesterday, turning in a card of 287 at Wackwack Club, Quezon City, near Manila.

Emery Zimmerman, American professional, was second with 291, while T. Yamoto, of Japan, was third with 292.

Between them, the trio receive the lion's share of the 10,000 pesos prize money.

Other best scores include:—

T. Toda, Japanese Open Champion, 297; B. Asami, Japan, 298; Larry Montes, ex-Philippine Open Champion, 299; A. Zimmerman (Emery's brother), 301; Norman Vonnida, representing Australia and the 1939 Philippine Open Champion, 302; J. A. Morioka, Japan, 306; and H. L. William Australian Amateur Champion, 307.

Thirty-six of the field of 67 qualified on Saturday for the final round. —Reuters.

YESTERDAY WAS HOT

THE TEMPERATURE ROSE TO AS HIGH AS 71 DEGREES YESTERDAY, THE HOTTEST JANUARY DAY FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

The highest record for January was registered on January 25, 1903, when the thermometer rose to 79.3 degrees. The 71 degree mark has been reached only once in 1910 and once in 1921.

During the night the thermometer dropped to 40 degrees but this morning it again rose above 70.

HITCH IN SOVIET-NAZI TRADE TALK?

Berlin, To-day.

Although the Nazis continue to assert that the trade talks with Soviet Russia are progressing satisfactorily, the head of the Nazi trade delegation to Moscow has returned for fresh instructions.

He is reported to have had a long conference with Joachim von Ribbentrop, Nazi Foreign Minister.

It is said that the two major problems for the Nazis are, firstly, how the goods are to be transported, and secondly, how German industry, already severely strained, can fulfil Soviet orders, especially for such things as precision tools and instruments, which are required quickly. —Reuters.

WOMAN SHOT DEAD IN SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, TO-DAY.

CHINESE "PUPPETS" HAVE APPARENTLY DECLARED WAR ON WOMEN POLITICIANS FOR YESTERDAY MORNING ANOTHER POLITICAL ASSASSINATION, THE SECOND INVOLVING THE DEATH OF A WOMAN, OCCURRED IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT.

The victim, Miss Chen Yi-hin, was instantly killed when a gunman fired several shots at her.

Deceased was a well-known teacher and an ardent supporter of the Chungking Government.

In recent speeches at meetings, she openly denounced Wang Ching-wei and his followers.

The late Miss Chen was also attached to a Chinese military unit in Kiangsu. Her husband, a former military attaché in the Central Military School, was also a prominent figure.

MR. GARVIN DISTURBED

Hore-Belisha Incident The Cause Of Uneasiness

PREMIER AND EX-MINISTER EXPECTED TO MAKE STATEMENTS ON JANUARY 16

London, To-day.

THE RESIGNATION OF Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha is still the subject of much puzzled comment in Britain and yesterday's newspapers continued to give it plenty of space.

The next periodic statement by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, may explain the resignation, but until then all reference to Mr. Hore-Belisha's reasons must remain purely speculative.

He may himself make a personal explanation to the House of Commons, but political circles in London believe that if he does this, he will say very little and will probably shed very little light on the real reason.

The most outspoken paper is the "Observer," which says that Mr. Hore-Belisha's resignation will give the public more than a week-end of uneasiness.

Whatever watch he keeps on his own lips, his record will maintain his innocence.

Both the "Sunday Times" and the "Sunday Chronicle" stress that his resignation will make no difference to the conduct of the war. Both papers, too, hope that he will be back before long.—Reuter.

PERSONAL STATEMENT

London, To-day.

It is understood that Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, former War Minister, has decided to follow Parliamentary tradition and make a personal statement at the end of question time upon the resumption of Parliament on January 16.

He will make his last appearance in the War Office to-day before handing over his seals of office to-morrow.—Reuter.

STANLEY APPOINTMENT DEVOID OF SIGNIFICANCE

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

London, To-day.

It is anticipated that the Prime Minister will make a declaration in the House of Commons on January 16 concerning the departure of Mr. Hore-Belisha, although tradition does not oblige him to do so since the resignation was not motivated by political differences.

Meanwhile, Government quarters continue to stress that the appointment of Mr. Oliver Stanley to the War Office is devoid of political significance.—Havas.

TRIBUTES TO MR. HORE-BELISHA

The wide changes and reforms carried out in the British Army during Mr. Hore-Belisha's tenure of office and the accord between him and the Prime Minister evidenced in the letters between them, led the Press yesterday to draw the inference that a change in the occupant of the Office does not foreshadow a change of policy.

Typical of British public opinion on this aspect is the "Sunday Times." No changes are intended in policy; it is not least of the achievements for which he deserves ungrudging recognition and for which no one throughout has more consistently given him recognition and support than the Prime Minister—that the whole problem of Army expansion is being forward smoothly to a solution on which all are agreed.

"The adoption of conscription, the methodical calling up of conscripts, the arrangements made for equipment and training on a vast scale—these measures, like the reforms to which we have already alluded, are settled gains of which no succeeding War Minister will deprive us."—British Wireless.

New Ministers

London, Yesterday.

The changes in the Government were given a mixed reception on Saturday.

"The Times" says that the feature of the reconstruction, upon which Mr. Chamberlain is to be congratulated, is that he has found new Ministers from outside the ranks of the present or any previous administration.

The question of what further changes in the organisation and personnel of the Government may still be found necessary, it says, is left open.

Commenting on the services which Mr. Hore-Belisha has rendered to the Army, "The Times" remarks that like those by Lord Haldane they will only perhaps be fully appreciated in retrospect.

Nor need the changes as a whole be considered as more than changes ad interim.

Reasons Wanted

The "Daily Herald" also concentrates main attention on the change at the War Office, and says the public will demand to know the reasons which decided the Prime Minister to remove Mr. Hore-Belisha, whose reorganisation of the army system, it

says, has gone a long way to increasing democracy within its ranks.

The "Herald" says the new President of the Board of Trade, Sir Andrew Duncan, has proven organising ability, and regards him as "probably a good choice."

A similar line of criticism is adopted by the "News Chronicle" regarding the change in War Minister.

The "Daily Telegraph" says of the changes: "They are indicative not of weakness but of strength as showing that fresh energies and capacities are amply available for the direction of the vital services of state."

Mr. Hore-Belisha's Choice

Referring to Mr. Hore-Belisha's resignation it says that his readiness to stand aside now is entirely to his credit.

It will enhance rather than diminish recognition of the qualities he has displayed as Minister of War.

Of Mr. Hore-Belisha's successor it says that Mr. Oliver Stanley has the qualities and temperament to make him persona grata to all concerned in the manifold activities and contacts of the War Office, and it cannot fail to be a satisfaction to him to know that he is succeeding to an office which his father held during the last war.

It congratulates the Prime Minister on having had the courage to go outside politics and to choose men of practical experience and proved administrative capacity for the important posts of Ministry of Information and Board of Trade.

The impression left on the public will be that the Government has been strengthened in its claims upon the national confidence for the unflinching and effective prosecution of the war.—British Wireless.

U.S. NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Washington, To-day.

Indication of progress in the Japanese-American negotiations for the renewal of the Trade Treaty is seen in a lengthy talk which the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Horinouchi, had with Mr. Cordell Hull at the State Department yesterday.—Havas.

COMPULSORY SERVICE IN INDIA

New Delhi, To-day.

The Government of India has under consideration, it is understood, the introduction of compulsory national service for every male European British subject.

It was learned yesterday that all such men between the ages of 16 and 60 have now been registered.—Reuter.

FLOODS SWEEP INTO SMYRNA

Ankara, To-day.

Fresh floods were reported yesterday, from the city of Smyrna, on the Aegean Sea.

Torrents of water have poured in on the city, cutting off communications and the electric current and many buildings have collapsed.

Fresh floods are also reported from the plains, and soldiers are making improvised rafts to try and rescue isolated villagers.

The floodwaters inundated the lower quarters of the city causing houses to collapse and extensive damage, but hitherto no loss of life has been reported.

Three villages in the plains of Brussa with a total population of 2,000 have been completely marooned and troops manning improvised rafts are trying to rescue villagers whose position is perilous.—Reuter.

MR. CHURCHILL IN FRANCE

London, To-day.

Mr. Winston Churchill yesterday visited the R.A.F. zone in France and toured various units in the course of a visit to the British Forces on Western Front. He was accompanied by Professor Linderman, the scientist, and will be with the B.E.F. and air component units to-day.—British Wireless.





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MIRROR OF WORLD OPINION

TOWARD POSITIVE THINKING

The news from Helsinki has startled the thought of mankind. It should clarify it and give it more positive impetus toward peace. Surely the underlying mental conflict in the world to-day should be more visible since giant Russia has ruthlessly attacked little Finland. There is no possibility of splitting hairs in this case, of endlessly arguing and worriedly weighing the rights and wrongs. What has happened is what Anglo-Saxon law calls "robbery with murder."

Fortunately the world can see this act in just those simple terms. It does not have to question whether the Finns used force or practiced imperialism themselves at some time in the past. It does not have to wonder what territorial injustice or trade oppression has been suffered by Russia that might explain if not justify this act. The question is not complicated. There is no Russian minority which can claim mistreatment by the Finns. No one except those who for their own ends support Stalinism will seek to say that any other Power was threatening Russia through Finland; the Finns do not even have a treaty with the Swedes which promises military support. And no one outside Russia and Germany will believe that Finland attacked the Soviet first. Unprovoked aggression — this is mankind's verdict.

Here is the complete and unconfused example of the bullying thought in action. Here in simplest form is the issue the nations must face if they want order in place of anarchy. Here is the jungle law of tooth and claw in operation.

In that respect it does not differ essentially from the cases of Japan in China, Italy in Ethiopia, Spain and Albania, Germany in Austria, Spain, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and Russia in Spain, Poland and Latvia.

There is no question that all countries have been partly to blame for the present world situation. But there is one simple choice that can be made, and unless anarchy is to continue, must be made. — "Christian Science Monitor."

A CANADIAN ON THE U.S.

If Uncle Sam is not inclined to join us in the war perhaps he will come into the peace. If he does, there is hope for the world. If not, each succeeding generation may have to win its freedom anew on the battlefield and our big neighbour will have sidestepped his greatest opportunity to serve mankind.

We Canadians have been doing a lot of wishful thinking concerning the United States. We have assumed that since the American people speak the same language, and enjoy a similar system of democratic government, they would be actuated by the same motives and would sooner or later join with us in warring upon Hitlerism. We have believed that somewhere deep in their national consciousness was a sense of responsibility towards the rest of mankind.

We must, however, face the facts. Two things are unquestionably true.

First, the vast majority of the American people are apparently determined not to be drawn into this war. Second, in a similar overwhelming proportion they are in sympathy with our entry into the fight, and are anxious to see us triumph over Hitlerism.

Let us be reasonably thankful that they are not drawn into the war. Let us be reasonably thankful that they are not drawn into the war.

To attain a world federation some precious sovereign rights will undoubtedly have to be sacrificed. Isolation will have to be tossed overboard. That, however, will be a mighty small price to pay for lasting peace. — Midland, Ontario, "Free Press."

NAZI AIMS

While neutrals, including many Americans, have considered that a statement of peace aims by the Allies would do much to clarify their thoughts as to the ethical justification for the war, it is remarkable that no such demands have been made upon the Third Reich. Is this because they believe Germany has no hope of winning this war, or that the National Socialist viewpoint is simply one of imperialism?

The fact is that the National Socialists have no peace aims in the sense in which these are understood in democratic countries. For these latter are concerned fundamentally with the question how can the peace which is to end this war be so fashioned that it will lead to greater European co-operation and understanding rather than to chaos. No such problem agitates the thought of Herr Adolf Hitler and his associates. They have only war objectives — not peace aims. To them there is no definite break between the two states called peace and war; the latter is simply the logical continuation of the former. Ever since they came to power, they have concentrated all their endeavours upon establishing the rule of might as its own justification.

National Socialist "Weltanschauung" (outlook on life) may for a time have deceived many both with him Germany and without as to its true content. But to-day, while some may still be led astray by its so-called "dynamism," few can deny that its whole philosophy is mainly negative, that if it is anything more than a 20th century Teutonic nihilism, dependent upon violence for its victories, it has yet to be revealed. So little root did its doctrines take even among the leaders that at the first sign of real danger, they sacrificed everything — anti-Communism, self-determination, Lebensraum, "blood and soil," etc. Its immediate capitulation of much of its specious "ideology" has left National Socialism exposed as a new and cruder expression of a nationalism which Europe has rejected, namely, a nationalism in which rights are divorced from duties. — J. Emryn Williams.

Dictators' Robots

King George on a tour of munition factories stopped to watch the men were polishing shell interiors. The process is so noisy that only deaf mutes are employed in the work. Through a small window, says the "Associated Press" dispatch, the king observed "the robot-like figures" at their task.

The grim business of modern war finds employment for all sort of talents or handicaps. It makes use of deaf mutes in making shells as it employs canaries in their cages to detect the approach of poison gas.

Yet this much the democracies are entitled to say — that only in the emergency of war are their men drafted for robot duty. But in the new totalitarian civilisations the whole life of man has been reduced to the robot condition. In peace as in war the dictatorial populations are virtually to repeat what they have been told. — J. Emryn Williams.

PEACE AIMS

War aims mingle with peace aims as we fight. The war aims may loom larger at the moment, but it is the peace aims which are more fundamentally important. A long-range and essentially democratic peace programme demands establishment by suitable machinery of security from violence for all nations. — Dr. Hewlett Johnson.

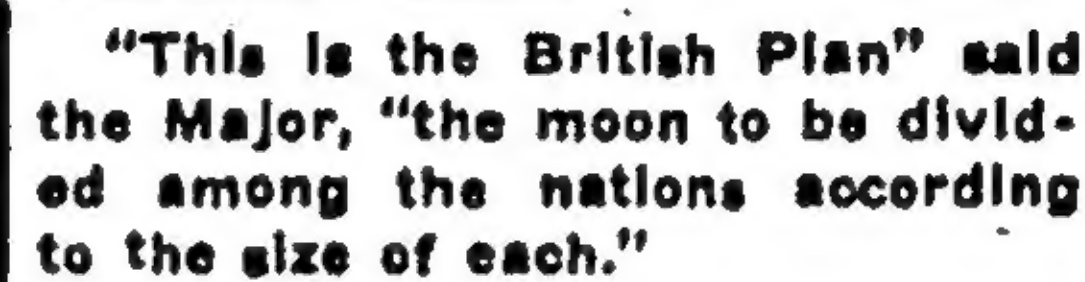
By R. C. SHERRIFF

The world, in reconstruction, found a new prosperity and a new spirit of friendship grew between nations. Then vast wealth was discovered on the Atlantic moon-lands.

"What on earth has the British Empire got to do with it?" I exclaimed.

We propose that the territories of the moon be divided among the members of Europe according to certain

"He's serious," replied the doctor.
"Dead serious. In his way he is."



The first Parliaments to be elected after the cataclysm had consisted with few exceptions of hard-working, level-headed, modest men. There was

The news was the signal for a swarm of political upstarts to appear in every nation of Europe. Some were fanatics devoid of all powers of reason and common sense, but most of them were worthless adventurers, greedy for wealth and power. With clever, impassioned speeches they declared that their cowardly Governments were allowing other countries to seize the lion's share of the moon's wealth.

(Continued on Page 15)

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THE HOLY HAND "MIRACLE"

London, Yesterday.
Polish refugees fleeing into Hungary have brought with them this week an extraordinary story.

When Nazi firing squads executed hundreds of Poles in Bromberg a young Polish priest came out of the Farna Church, according to the refugees, to give the dying Extreme Unction.

As he knelt with holy oil on his hands the Nazis ordered him away. He ignored the order and was shot by a German N.C.O.

Stumbling, the priest put one of his hands on the wall of the museum against which the victims had been stood. Later, a clear impression of his hand became visible.

The news of this "miracle" went round like wildfire among the devout Polish Catholics. The Nazis painted the sign out, but it always became visible after a short time.

So many pilgrims arrived from neighbouring towns and villages that the Nazis have now roped off the square and placed an armed guard in front of the museum to prevent any one from going near it.—Our Own Correspondent.

BRITISH RAILWAY SUPPLIES

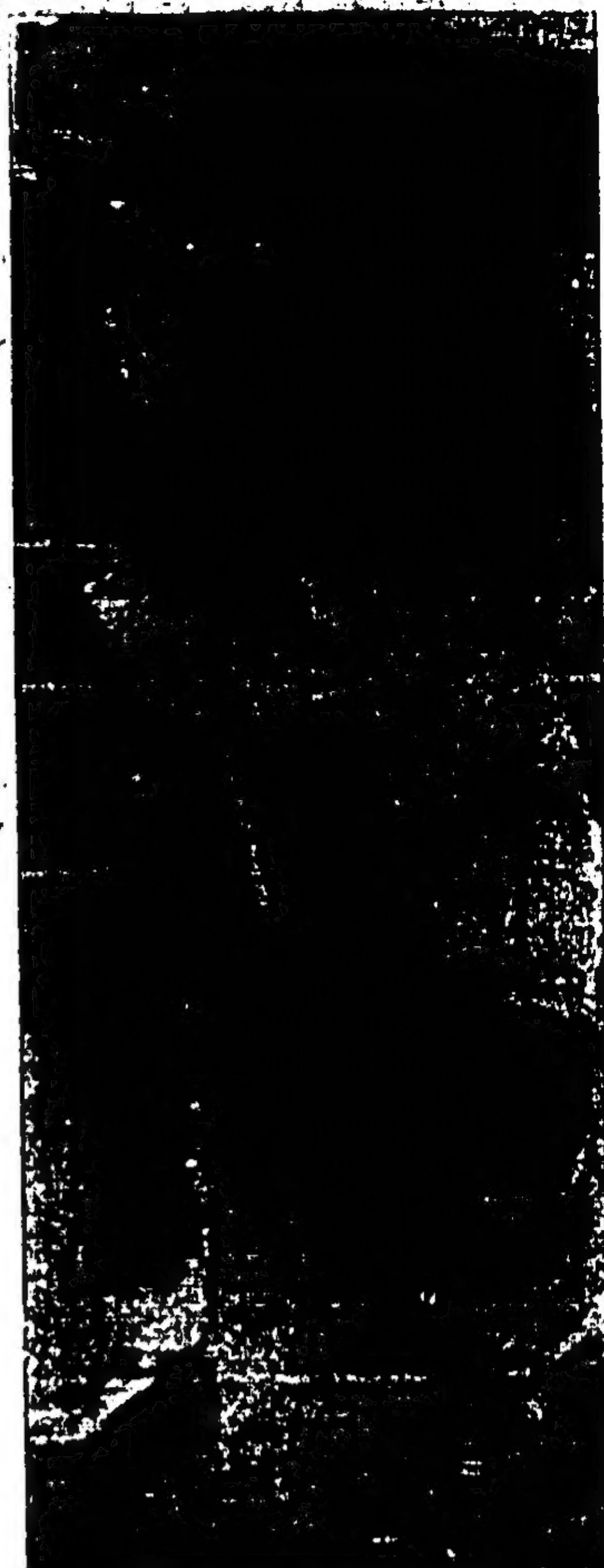
LONDON, YESTERDAY.
TEN THOUSAND GOODS WAGONS AND 240 LOCOMOTIVES TOGETHER COSTING £8,000,000 ARE BEING BUILT IN BRITAIN FOR USE ON SECTIONS OF FRENCH RAILWAYS OPERATED BY THE BRITISH ARMY.

About £1,750,000 worth of railroad and dockside equipment has also been ordered.

The huge order will not prevent British engineers from continuing to build for overseas customers and deliveries are being guaranteed.

Among noteworthy deliveries of British-built locomotives to overseas during 1939 were six of the world's largest metre-gauge locomotives for Kenya and Uganda railways making possible the journey from Nairobi to Kampala, Victoria Nyanza and back, 1,106 miles, without changing engines, and a specially-build Diesel locomotive for the Peruvian Corporation to run on the world's highest railway line near La Paz, Bolivia, which includes a six-mile climb with a gradient of one in fourteen along a series of sharp curves.

Turkish railways have ordered 58 locomotives from Britain for use in Asia Minor and large consignments of rolling stock have been ordered by Egypt and the Union of South Africa.—British Wireless.



Men of the Canadian Active Service Force, the first fighting troops from Canada, have arrived in England. Photo shows the cook "In-action". Here is Tiny Wilson complete with his cooking utensils as he dashed along the platform to join the train. (Copyright. By Air Mail.)

MANCHURIA BORDER PARLEYS

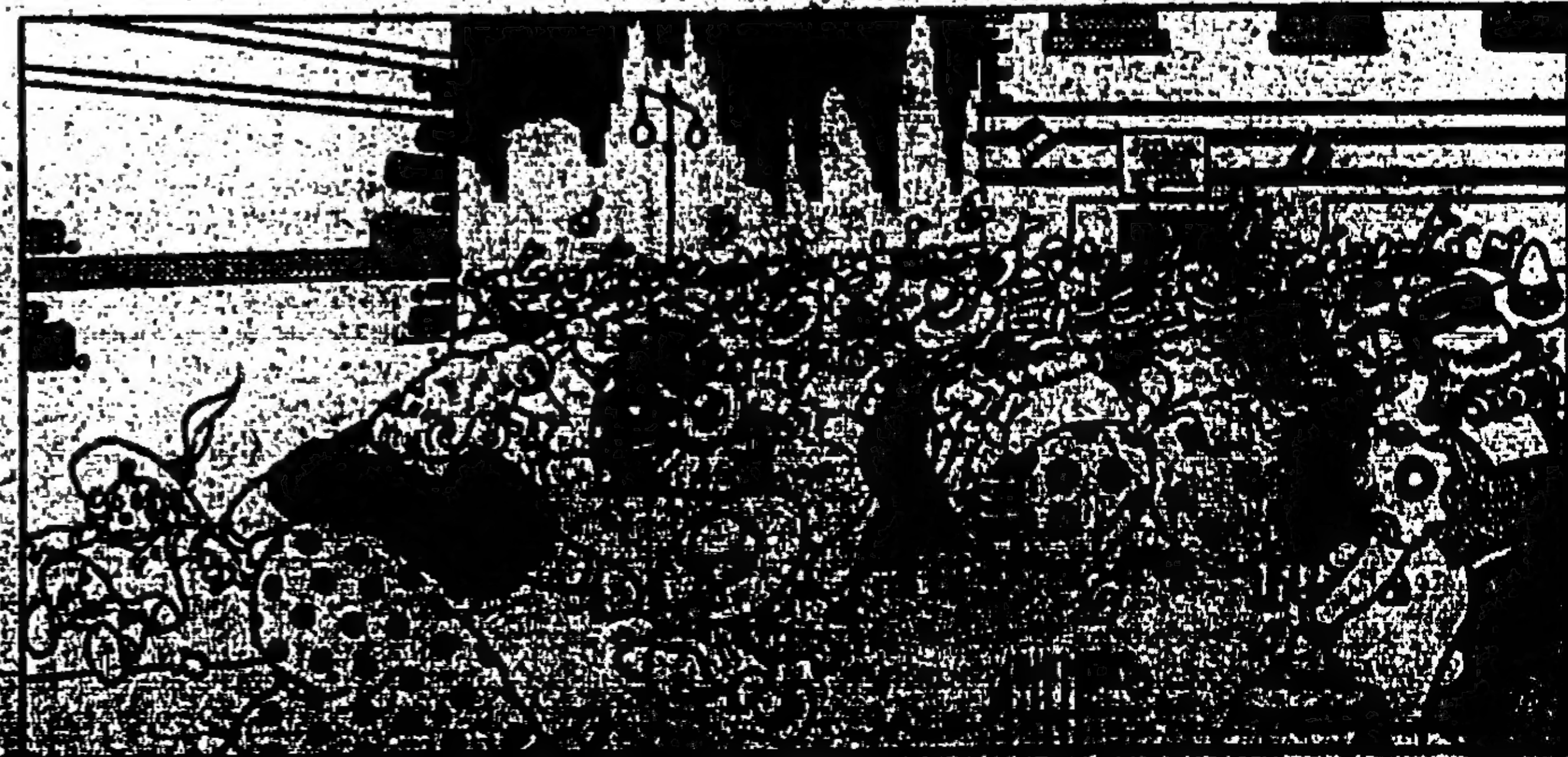
TOKYO, YESTERDAY.
A CONFERENCE BETWEEN JAPANESE, RUSSIAN, MANCHURIAN AND OUTER MONGOLIAN DELEGATES FOR PRECISE DEMARCATION OF THE MANCHURIA-OUTER MONGOLIA BORDER IN THE NOMONHAN AREA WILL OPEN IN HARBIN TOMORROW (SUNDAY), ACCORDING TO JAPANESE REPORTS.

The conference is a continuation of the recent conference at Ancheta. Major-General Bogdanov, Chief of Staff of the First Far Eastern Army, will be the chief Soviet delegate.

The acting Premier of Outer Mongolia, the chief Outer Mongolian representative, arrived with his party and the Russian delegates in Harbin last night.

They were met by Mr. Kanichiro Kubota, the Consul-General in Harbin, the head of the Japanese delegation, Mr. Katsuji Kameyama, chief of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Manchukuo Foreign Ministry, Soviet consular officials and a large number of Japanese and Manchukuo officials.—Reuter.

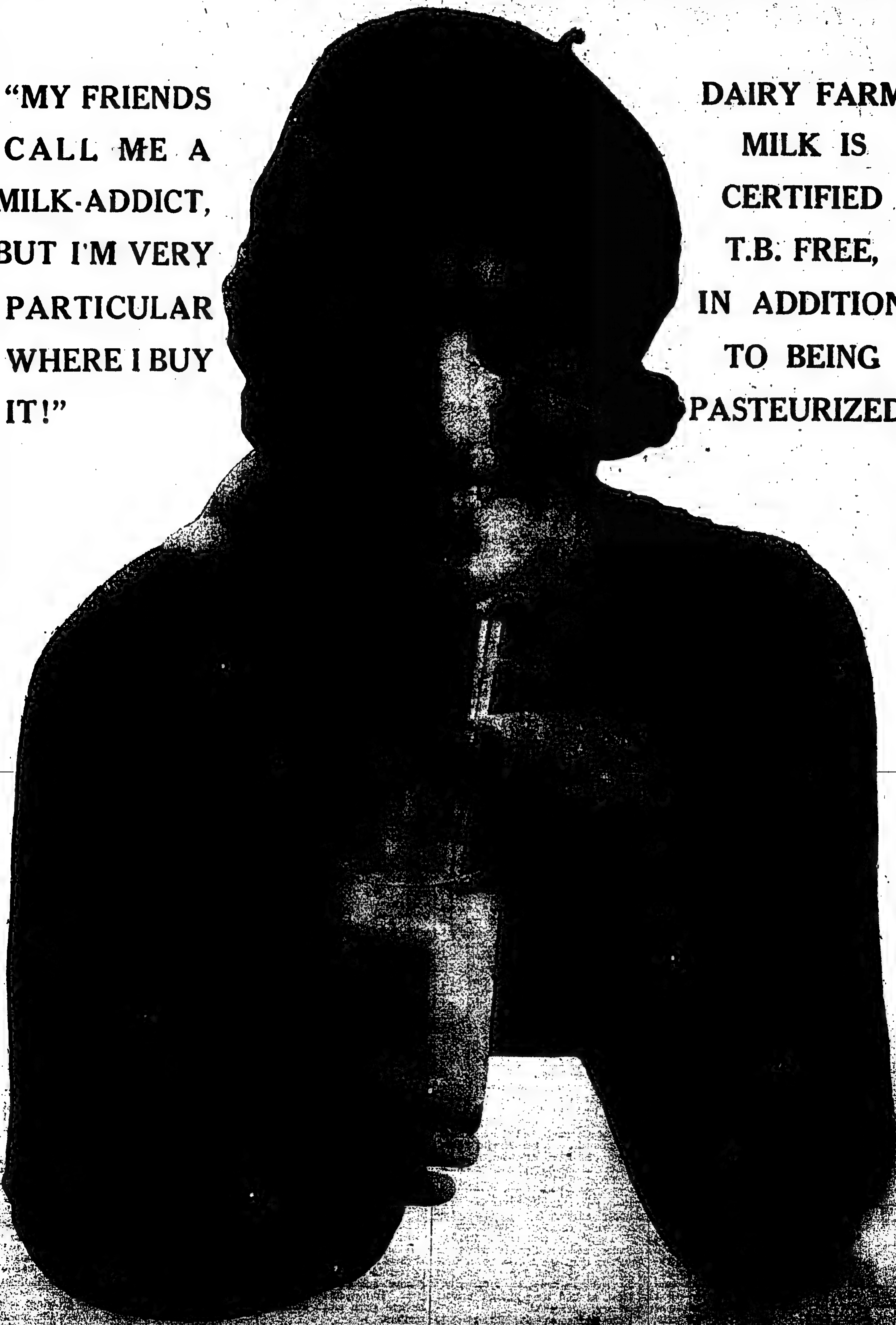
Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

**"MY FRIENDS
CALL ME A
MILK-ADDICT,
BUT I'M VERY
PARTICULAR
WHERE I BUY
IT!"**

**DAIRY FARM
MILK IS
CERTIFIED
T.B. FREE,
IN ADDITION
TO BEING
PASTEURIZED**



Dr. Hermann Rauschning's Famous Book Already Printed In The "China Mail" In Instalments, Now In Complete Form

"HITLER SPEAKS"

DR. RAUSCHNING was one of Hitler's chief leaders for several years but split from him when he realized that Hitler was a power for evil and not for good.

He wrote the most famous exposure of Nazism — "Germany's Revolution of Destruction." For daring to publish that book he was deprived of his Danzig citizenship and all his property there confiscated.

It was he who first (in that book) told that Hitler would make a German-Soviet alliance.

In "Hitler Speaks," Dr. Rauschning's conversations with Hitler are quoted. These conversations took place in the years 1932-34, immediately before and for two years after the Nazi regime seized power.

The writer usually jotted them down under the immediate influence of what he had heard. Much is practically verbatim.

I: ON WAR WITHOUT MERCY

"The next war will be quite different from the last world war. Infantry attacks and mass formations are obsolete. Interlocked frontal struggles lasting for years on petrified fronts will not return. I guarantee that."

Hitler gazed fixedly across from the little glass verandah of his mountain eyrie to the precipitous wall opposite.

"We shall regain the superiority of free operations."

"Is it true, Herr Hitler, that Germany has prepared secret inventions which will break down every resistance, inventions against which even the French Maginot Line will be defenceless?"

The Danzig Gauleiter (district leader) Albert Forster indicated by a sign to me that he had now led Hitler into his favourite subject.

"All armies have secret inventions. I am sceptical as to their value," Hitler returned.

"But the penetrative power of our new S-munitions. Isn't it true that electrical warfare yields entirely new possibilities of attack?" Forster persisted. "And the new poison gases and bacterial warfare? Will bacteria be used as a weapon in the next war?"

"A nation denied its rights may use any weapon, even bacterial warfare," Hitler's voice rose. "I have no scruples, and I will use whatever weapon I require."

"The new poison gases are horrible. But there is no difference between a slow death in barbed wire entanglements and the agonised death of a gassed man or one poisoned by bacteria."

"In the future whole nations will stand against each other, not merely hostile armies. We shall undermine the physical health of our enemies as we shall break down their moral resistance. I can well imagine that there is a future for bacterial warfare. We have not quite perfected these experiments yet, but I am sure they are very promising."

"But the use of this weapon is limited. Its significance lies in wearing down the enemy before the war. Our real wars will, in fact, all be fought before military operations begin. I can quite imagine that we might control Britain in this way. Or America."

"You said that we should poison the enemy with bacteria even before the war starts. How can that be done in peace time?" Forster asked.

"Through agents, harmless commercial travellers. That is the surest method—at the moment the only effective one," Hitler replied.

"The results would not be immediate. It would take several weeks, if not longer, for an epidemic to appear. Perhaps we shall introduce bacteria at the height of the war, at the moment when the powers of resistance of the enemy are beginning to fall."

Our conversation then dealt with some details of a future gas and bacterial war. We sat in the rather narrow verandah of Wachenfeld House in the Obersalzberg. Hitler's magnificent Alsatian sheepdog lay at his feet. It was a magical August morning.

We spoke of the result of the war, and the tragical turn of all German victories.

"We shall not capitulate—no, never," Hitler exclaimed. "We may be destroyed, but if we are, we shall drag a world with us—a world in flames."

A young leader of the S.A. broke the silence by saying that it was the superior armament of our enemies that had brought about the unhappy conclusion of the last war. "It is not arms that decide, but the men behind them—always," Hitler rebuked him.

"But surely new inventions and superior weapons do decide the fate of nations and social classes? Is not that what you meant, my Fuehrer, when you said the next war would be quite different from the last one?"

"No, strategy does not change, at least not through technical inventions. That is quite wrong," Hitler's manner became lively.

"Has anything changed since the battle of Cannae? Did the invention of gunpowder in the Middle Ages change the laws of strategy? I am sceptical as to the value of technical inventions."

"No technical novelty has ever permanently revolutionised warfare. Each technical advance is followed by another which cancels out its effects."

"Certainly, the technique of warfare advances, and it will create many more novelties until the maximum of destruction is reached. But all this can only produce a temporary superiority."

Here, at that time Hitler's private secretary intervened.

"The gentlemen do not seem to understand," he explained. "The German people are not interested in technical inventions, but in the ability to escape suffering."

WHAT HITLER LOOKS LIKE

Hitler is not physically attractive. Every one knows that today. His look is staring or dead, and lacks the brilliance and sparkle of genuine animation.

The timbre of his harsh, uncommon voice is repellent to the North German. The tone is full, but forced, as though his nose were blocked. This voice, guttural and threatening, has become familiar to the whole world. It embodies the torment of these years.

I have noticed that Hitler made the strongest impression on such people as were either highly suggestible or somewhat effeminate or accustomed by their education and social background to formalism and hero-worship.

Hitler's physical appearance certainly does not heighten the impression made by his personality.

A receding forehead, with the lank hair falling over it; a short, unimposing stature, with limbs somehow ill-fitting and awkward; an expressionless mouth beneath the little brush of a moustache—such are the traits of the outer man.

His only charm lies perhaps in his hands, which are strikingly well-shaped and expressive.

ged again for years in a war of position."

"Who says I'm going to start a war like those fools in 1914?" cried Hitler. "Are not all our efforts bent to preventing this? Most people have no imagination." Here his face twisted into an expression of contempt.

"They can imagine the future only in terms of their own petty experience. They are blind to the new, the surprising things. Even the generals are sterile. They are imprisoned in the coils of their technical knowledge. The creative genius stands always outside the circle of the experts."

"I," he went on, "have the gift of reducing all problems to their simplest foundations. War has been erected into a secret science and surrounded with momentous solemnity. But war is the most natural, the most everyday matter."

"War is eternal, war is universal. There is no beginning and there is no peace. War is life. Any struggle is war. War is the origin of all things."

"What is war but cunning, deception, delusion, attack and surprise? People have killed only when they could not achieve their aim in other ways. Merchants, robbers, warriors—at one time, all these were one. There is a broadened strategy, a war with intellectual weapons."

"What is the object of war, Forster? To make the enemy capitulate. If he does, I have the prospect of wiping him out. Why should I generalize him by military means if I can do so better and more cheaply—in other ways?"

Hitler went on to develop the outlines of his war as he has now vividly tested it. At the time I was writing a novel and he was very interested. It was evident, however, that he had given much thought to the matter.

He looked upon himself as a great strategist, and he was right. He was a great strategist, and he was right. He was a great strategist, and he was right.

"When I wage war, Forster," he declared, "in the midst of peace, troops will suddenly appear, let us say, in Paris. They will wear French uniforms. They will march through the streets in broad daylight. No one will stop them. Everything has been thought out, prepared to the last detail."

"They will march to the headquarters of the General Staff. They will occupy the Ministries, the Chamber of Deputies. Within a few minutes France, Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia will be robbed of their leading men. An army without a General Staff! All political leaders out of the way! The confusion will be beyond belief!"

"But I shall long have had relations with the men who will form a new Government—a Government to suit me."

"We shall find such men, we shall find them in every country. We shall not need to bribe them. They will come of their own accord. Ambition and delusion, party squabbles and self-seeking arrogance will drive them."

"Peace will be negotiated before the war has begun. I promise you, gentlemen, that the impossible is always successful! The most unlikely thing is the surest."

"We shall have enough volunteers, men like our S.A., trustworthy and ready for any sacrifice. We shall send them across the border in peacetime. Gradually. No one shall see in them anything but peaceful travellers."

"To-day, you don't believe me, gentlemen. But I will accomplish it, move by move."

"Perhaps we shall land at their flying-fields. We shall be capable of transporting, not only men, but arms, by air. No Maginot Line will stop us. Our strategy, Forster, is to destroy the enemy from within, to conquer him through himself."

II: ONLY ONE RIVAL IN THE AIR

"In the air we shall of course be supreme," Hitler resumed. "The air offers many possibilities. We shall surpass all competitors."

"We have only one serious rival in this field: the English. The Slavs will never learn to fight in the air. It is a manly weapon, a Germanic art of battle."

"I shall build the largest air fleet in the world. We shall have the most daring pilots. Of course, we shall have a great army as well."

"Will you introduce universal conscription again?" he was asked.

"Not only that, but a universal conscription of labour to which Hindenburg's auxiliary conscription will seem a petty half-measure. We need armies, not only highly qualified special formations, but mass armies as well."

"But we shall not use them as in 1914. The place of artillery preparation for frontal attack by one infantry in trench warfare will be taken by revolutionary propaganda, to break down the enemy's moral resistance before the actual attack."

"The enemy people must be demoralized and ready to capitulate, driven to the last extremity, before military operations are thought of."

"The enemy must be growing on the moral plane, to achieve the moral victory before the actual war. The moral victory is the key to the problem of the war. The moral victory is the key to the problem of the war. The moral victory is the key to the problem of the war."

the front will want to refrain from all avoidable bloodshed. Anything that helps preserve the precious German blood is good.

"We shall not shrink from the plotting of revolutions. Remember Sir Roger Casement and the Irish in the last war. We shall have friends who will help us in all the enemy countries. We shall know how to obtain such friends.

"Mental confusion, contradiction of feeling, indecisiveness, panic: these are our weapons. Do you know the doctrine of the coup d'etat? Study it. Then you will know our task.

"I shall never start a war without the certainty that a demoralised enemy will succumb to the first stroke of a single gigantic attack." Hitler's eyes took on a fixed stare, and he began to shout.

"When the enemy is demoralised from within, when he stands on the brink of revolution, when social unrest threatens, that is the right moment.

"A single blow must destroy him. Aerial attacks, stupendous in their mass effect, surprise, terror, sabotage, assassination from within, the murder of leading men, overwhelming attacks on all weak points in the enemy's defence, sudden attacks, all in the same second, without regard for reserves or losses: that is the war of the future. A gigantic, all-destroying blow.

"I do not consider consequences; I think only of this one thing."

He paused as if to give us time to take in this terrific programme and some at least of its fearful implications. His next words were spoken with impressive calmness:

"I do not play at war. I shall not allow myself to be ordered about by 'Commanders-in-Chief.' I shall make war. I shall determine the correct moment for attack. There is only one most favourable moment. I shall await it—with iron determination. I shall not miss it. I shall bend all my energies towards bringing it about. That is my mission.

"If I succeed in that then I have the right to send youth to its death. I shall have saved as many lives then as could be saved.

"Gentlemen, let us not play at being heroes, but let us destroy the enemy, Generals, in spite of the lessons of the war, want to behave like chivalrous knights. They think war should be waged like the tournaments of the Middle Ages. I have no use for knights. I need revolutions. I have made the doctrines of revolution the basis of my policy."

Hitler paused again. His next words came like a peal of thunder:

"I shall shrink from nothing. No so-called international law, no agreements will prevent me from making use of any advantage that offers.

"The next war will be unbelievably bloody and grim. But the most inhuman war, one which makes no distinction between military and civilian combatants, will at the same time be the kindest, because it will be the shortest.

"And together with the fullest use of our arms, we shall grind down our enemy with a war of nerves. We shall provoke a revolution in France as certainly as we shall not have one in Germany.

"Take my word for it. The French will hail me as their deliverer. The little man of the middle class will acclaim us as the bearers of a just social order and eternal peace.

"None of these people any longer want war and greatness. But I want war. To me all means will be right. My motto is not 'Don't, whatever you do, annoy the enemy!' My motto is: 'Destroy him by all and any means.' I am the one who will wage the war.

THE MASSES WANT BRUTALITY. Shortly after the Reichstag fire, Hitler asked me for a report on the Danzig situation, for there were to be elections in Danzig as in the Reich, Gauleiter Forster accompanied me.

While waiting in the lobby of the Reich Chancellery we got into conversation with some of the Nazi celebrities who were also waiting there. Goering, Himmler, Frick and a number of Gauleiter from the western provinces were talking together.

Goering was giving details of the fire, the secret of which was still being carefully guarded.

He described how "his boys" had entered the Reichstag building by a subterranean passage from the Presidential Palace, and how they had then

WHY HE EATS NO MEAT

Hitler recognised no precedents—with one exception: Richard Wagner. Did I know, Hitler once asked me, "that Wagner had attributed much of the decay of our civilisation to meat eating?"

"I don't touch meat," he explained, "largely because of what Wagner says on the subject, and says, I think, absolutely rightly.

"So much of the decay of our civilisation has its origin in the abdomen."

a few minutes at their disposal and were nearly discovered.

He regretted that the "whole shack" had not burned down. They had been so hurried that they could not "make a proper job of it." Goering, who had taken the leading part in the conversation, closed with the significant words:

"I have no conscience. My conscience is Adolf Hitler."

We were summoned into Hitler's presence. The conversation was a brief one.

Hitler began to discuss the Reichstag fire. He asked whether we had seen it yet, and we replied that we had not.

"Go and look at it," he said, "it is the beacon of a new era in the history of the world."

Then he began to speak of the treatment of Communists and Socialists.

"These people thought I would handle them with kid gloves, that I would be satisfied with speeches," he scoffed.

"We are not in a position to dally with humane feelings, nor can I undertake tedious investigations into any one's good will or innocence. We must shake off all sentimentality and be hard.

"Some day, when I order war, I shall not be in a position to hesitate because of the ten million young men I shall be sending to their death.

"There is only one legal right, the nation's right to live.

"I have no choice," he exclaimed, "I must do things that cannot be measured with the yard-stick of bourgeois squeamishness. This Reichstag fire gives me the opportunity to intervene. And I shall intervene."

He then explained further that he must shock the middle class in order to rouse their fear of the designs of the Communists and their dread of his own severity. "The world can only be ruled with fear."

Hitler dismissed us. His adjutant Bruckner had entered. Time was getting on.

III: HITLER THE ANTI-CHRIST

I remember in every detail the conversation to be recorded in this chapter. It made an indelible impression on me. From it dates my inner revulsion against National Socialism. For now I began to understand its true nature and aims.

"The religions are all alike," said Hitler, "no matter what they call themselves. They have no future—certainly none for the Germans. Fascism, if it likes, may come to terms with the Church. So shall I. Why not? That will not prevent me from tearing up Christianity root and branch, and annihilating it in Germany. The Italians are naïve; they're quite capable of being heathens and Christians at the same time. The Italians and the French are essentially heathens. Their Christianity is only skin-deep. But the German is different. He is serious in everything he undertakes. He wants to be either a Christian or a heathen. He cannot be both. Besides, Mussolini will never make heroes of his Fascists. It doesn't matter there whether they're Christians or heathens. Leave the half-splitting to others. Whether it's the Old Testament or the New, or simply the sayings of Jesus—it's all the same old Jewish swindle. It will not make us free. A German Church, a German Christianity is distortion. One is either a German or a Christian. You cannot be both."

Streicher or Goebbels, who were both in the room, made some remark which I did not catch—a question perhaps.

"What's to be done?" Hitler replied. "I will tell you: we must prevent the churches from doing anything but what they are doing now, that is, losing ground day by day. Do you really believe the masses will ever be Christian again? Nonsense! Never again. That tale is finished. No one will listen to it again. But we can hasten matters. The parsons will be made to dig their own graves. They will betray their God to us. They will betray anything for the sake of their miserable little jobs and incomes.

"Why should we have a uniform religion, a German Church independent of Rome? Don't you see that that's all obsolete? German Christians, German Church, Christians freed from Rome—old stuff: I know perfectly well what is coming, and we shall take care of it all in good time. Without a religion of its own, the German people has no permanence. What this religion will be we do not yet know. We feel it, but that is not enough."

"No," he replied to a question, "these professors and mystery-men who want to found Nordic religions merely get in my way. Why do I tolerate them? Because they help to disintegrate, which is all we can do at the moment. They cause unrest. And all unrest is creative. It has no value in itself, but let it run its course. They do their share, and the priests do theirs. We shall compel them to destroy their religions from within by setting aside all authority and reducing everything to pale, meaningless talk. Shall we succeed? Certainly and irresistibly."

The conversation took a quieter turn. Goebbels sat down at our table, and Hanfstaengl came from the room to join us. The two Bavarian leaders related a few cases of uncompromising resistance from the Bavarian Catholic Church.

"Yes," Hitler agreed, "the Catholic Church is a really big thing. Why, what an organisation! It's something to have lasted nearly two thousand years! We must learn from it. Astuteness and knowledge of human nature are behind it. Catholic priests know where the shoe pinches. But their day is done, and they know it. They are far too intelligent not to see that, and to enter upon a hopeless battle. But if they do, I shall certainly not make martyrs of them. We shall brand them as ordinary criminals. I shall tear the mask of honesty from their faces. And if that is not enough, I shall make them appear ridiculous and contemptible. I shall order films to be made about them. We shall show the history of the monks on the cinema. Let the whole mass of nonsense, selfishness, repression and deceit be revealed: how they drained the money out of the country, how they haggled with the Jews for the world, how they committed incest. We shall make it so thrilling that everyone will want to see it. There will be queues outside the cinemas. And if the pious burghers find the hair rising on their heads in horror, so much the better. The young people will accept it—the young people and the masses. I can do without the others."

"I promise you," he concluded, "that if I wished to, I could destroy the Church in a few years; it is hollow and rotten and false through and through. One push and the whole structure would collapse. We should trap the priests by their notorious greed and self-indulgence. We shall thus be able to settle everything with them in perfect peace and harmony. I shall give them a few years' reprieve. Why should we quarrel? They will swallow anything in order to keep their material advantages. Matters will never come to a head. They will recognise a firm will, and we need only show them once or twice who is the master. Then they will know which way the wind blows. They are no fools. The Church was something really big. Now we're its heirs. We too are a Church. Its day has gone. It will not fight. I'm quite satisfied. As long as youth follows me, I don't mind if the old people limp to the confessionals. But young ones—they will be different. I guarantee that." At the time, I regarded this whole speech as a masterpiece of subtlety and

a concession to the pornographic Streicher. Nevertheless, it shook me to the depths. Later I was to remember it many times.

I heard little more after this. The only thing that interested me further was the Fuehrer's ostentatious contempt for the Protestant Church. Hitler by no means shared the hopes and desires of many militant, anti-Rome Protestants, who thought to shatter the Roman Church with the aid of National Socialism, and establish an essentially evangelical, German, united church of which Catholics would be expected to form a subordinate section. I have spoken many times since then with the Reich Bishop Mueller, who was very nearly my predecessor as President of the Danzig Senate. His ambitions lay in this direction.

"The Protestants haven't the faintest conception of a church," I heard Hitler saying. "You can do anything you like to them—they will submit. They're used to cares and worries. They learnt them from their squires. The parsons, when they were invited to the Sunday roast goose, had their place at the foot of the table, amongst the children and tutors. It was even an honour that they were not asked to sit at the servants' table. They are insignificant little people, submissive as dogs, and they sweat with embarrassment when you talk to them. They have neither a religion that they can take seriously nor a great position to defend like Rome."

The conversation ebbed again into unimportant details and mere abuse, and rose only once more to higher levels of interest. Hitler was speaking about the peasantry, claiming that under their Christian exterior, the old eternal heathendom still lurked, and broke out again and again.

"You're a farmer," he said, turning to me. "What can you tell us about it? How are conditions in your district?"

I rose and joined the group. In our district, I said, we had highly rationalised farming where there was little of the old customs left. But no doubt it was true: if you scratched the surface, ancient, inherited beliefs were revealed.

"You see," Hitler returned triumphantly; "that is what I'm building on. Our peasants have not forgotten their true religion. It still lives. It is merely covered over. The Christian mythology has simply coated it like a layer of tallow. It has preserved the true contents of the pot—I have said this to Darre (the Minister for Agriculture), and told him that we must start the great reformation. He has suggested means to me, magnificent means! I have approved them. The old beliefs will be brought back to honour again. In our 'Green Week' and in the 'Travelling Agricultural Exhibition' He will allude to our inherited religion in picturesque and expressive language that even the simplest peasant can understand.

"It will not be done in the old way, running riot in colourful costumes and dreaming of a departed, romantic age. The peasant will be told what the Church has destroyed for him: the whole of the secret knowledge of nature, of the divine, the shapeless, the daemonic. The peasant shall learn to hate the Church on that basis. Gradually he will be taught by what wiles the soul of the German has been raped. We shall wash off the Christian veneer and bring out a religion peculiar to our race."

With that the conversation ended. It was all fulfilled later, even to the last item. Hitler had hinted at, thoroughly and systematically, with iron logic, the war of annihilation against Christianity was being waged.

IV: IS HITLER MAD?

Is Hitler mad? I think everyone who has met the Fuehrer two or three times must have asked himself this question. Anyone who has seen this man face to face, has met him uncertain, gloomy, without depth or warmth, from whom there seem to emanate cold and sinister forces, has been struck by a certain morbidness, a certain lack of humanity, a certain lack of feeling. But what was the cause of this? Was he really mad? Or was he just a cold, calculating, ruthless, and utterly without scruple, a man who had no conscience, no pity, no remorse, no sense of duty, no sense of honour, no sense of shame, no sense of fear, no sense of love, no sense of hate, no sense of anything but his own power and his own will?

without speaking a word, without even looking up, picking his teeth abominably. Has he heard anything that was going on? Has he been dreaming? Never was a real conversation with Hitler possible. Either he would listen in silence, or he would "speechify" and not allow one to speak. Or he would walk restlessly up and down, interrupt constantly, and jump from one subject to another as if unable to concentrate.

I cannot judge whether Hitler is near madness in the clinical sense. My own experience of him and what I have learned from others indicate a lack of control amounting to total demoralisation. His shrieking and frenzied shouting, his stamping, his tempests of rage—all this was grotesque and unpleasant, but it was not madness. When a grown-up man lashes out against the walls like a horse in its stall, or throws himself on the ground his conduct may be morbid, but it is certainly rude and undisciplined.

Hitler, however, has states that approach persecution mania and dual personality. His sleeplessness is more than the mere result of excessive nervous strain. He often wakes up in the middle of the night and wanders restlessly to and fro. Then he must have light everywhere. Lately he has sent at these times for young men who have to keep him company during his hours of manifest anguish. At times these conditions must have become dreadful. A man in the closest daily association with him gave me this account: Hitler wakes at nights with convulsive shrieks. He shouts for help. He sits on the edge of his bed, as if unable to stir. He shakes with fear, making the whole bed vibrate. He shouts confused, totally unintelligible phrases. He gasps, as if imagining himself to be suffocating.

My informant described to me in full detail a remarkable scene—I should not have credited the story if it had not come from such a source. Hitler stood swaying in his room, looking wildly about him. "He! He! He! He's been here!" he gasped. His lips were blue. Sweat streamed down his face. Suddenly he began to reel off figures, and odd words and broken phrases, entirely devoid of sense. It sounded horrible. He used strangely composed and entirely un-German word-formations. Then he stood quite still, only his lips moving. He was massaged and offered something to drink. Then he suddenly broke out—"There, there! In the corner! Who's that?"

He stamped and shrieked in the familiar way. He was shown that there was nothing out of the ordinary in the room, and then he gradually grew calm. After that he lay asleep for many hours, and then for some time things were endurable.

It is terrible to think that a madman may be ruling Germany and driving the world to war. And hysteria is infectious. Anyone who has seen splendid youngsters, entirely normal, slowly but steadily become demoralised through association with hysterical women, will not wonder that hysteria should be extending to high dignitaries of the Reich, Gauleiter, officials, officers, and a whole nation.

I have frequently heard men confess that they are afraid of Hitler, that they, grown men though they are, cannot visit him without a beating heart. They have the feeling that the man will suddenly spring at them and strangle them, or throw the inkpot at them, or do something senseless. But there is a great deal of insincere enthusiasm, with eyes hypocritically cast up, and a great deal of self-deception, behind this talk of an unforgettable experience. Most visitors want their interviews to be of this kind, because so many others have said that such were their own.

But it is that really all it amounts to, that the visitor was simply under the influence of auto-suggestion during his "great experience." The case is not quite so simple as that. I have often had the opportunity of examining my own experience, and I must admit that in Hitler's company I have again and again come under a spell which I was only later able to shake off, a sort of hypnosis. He is, indeed, a remarkable man. It leads nowhere to despise him and speak mockingly of him. He is simply a sort of great, ungodly man. He is literally that, in the full sense of the term. We



The Fuehrer, savage, pounds home his points

have gone back so far toward the savage state that the medicine-man has become king among us.

Hitler is exacting, spoilt, avaricious, greedy. He does not know how to work steadily. Indeed, he is incapable of working. He gets ideas, impulses, the realisation of which must be feverishly achieved and immediately got rid of. He does not know what it is to work continuously and unremittingly. Everything about him is "spasm," to use a favourite word of his. Nothing about him is natural. His professed love of children and animals is a mere pose.

He has acquired the most curious habits. He can only get to sleep if his bed has been made in a particular way. The quilt must lie folded exactly as prescribed. Men whom he trusts must make the bed. Is he afraid of poisoning, of some secret contrivance, poison on the pillow, an infernal machine in the mattress? Himmler busied himself in the early days with a poisonous white powder. Strewn on the pillow, it would be inhaled in sleep and injure the lungs, bringing a painful death.

He loves solitary walks. The mountain forests intoxicate him. These walks are his divine service, his prayers. He watches the passing clouds, listens to the moisture dripping from the pines. He hears voices. I have met him when in this mood. He recognises nobody then: he wants to be alone. There are times when he flees from human society.

All the more astonishing are the explosions of his "determined will," his sudden activity. Then he neither tires nor hungers; he lives with a morbid energy that enables him to do almost miraculous things. Everything is done then, in his own words, "with determination," "without tolerating" (whatever obstacle may be in question), "fanatically." But everything about him is jerky and abrupt. He is entirely without balance. And in this respect he shows not the slightest improvement as he grows older. He has no natural greatness, even in the vastest of his new and vast rooms.

Germany's Fuehrer is not only vain and as sensitive as a mimosa: he is brutal and vindictive. He is entirely without generosity. He lives in a world of insincerity, deceiving and self-deceiving. But hatred is like wine to him, it intoxicates him. One must have heard his tirades of denunciation to realise how he can revel in hate.

Brutal and vindictive, he is also sentimental—a familiar mixture. He loved his canaries, and could cry when one of them sickened and died. But he would have men against whom he had a grudge tortured to death in the most horrible way. He eats incredible quantities of sweetmeats and whipped cream, and he has the instinct of the sadist, finding sexual excitement in inflicting torture on others.

Most loathsome of all is the reeking miasma of torture, unnatural sexuality, that fills and taints the whole atmosphere round him, like an evil

emanation. Nothing in this environment is straightforward. Surreptitious relationships, substitutes and symbols, false sentiments and secret lusts—nothing in this man's surroundings is natural and genuine, nothing has the openness of a natural instinct.

"Oh!" said Forster once to me—"Forster Boy," one of Hitler's closest intimates, the enfant terrible among the Gauleiter—"Oh, if Hitler only knew how it does one good to have a fresh, natural girl!" Forster had just begun "courting." "Poor Hitler!" he said. I did not pursue the subject.

Hitler has a room with obscene nudes on the wall, concealing nothing. Such pictures have no artistic intention or appeal. He revels in this style of painting. Is he merely aping Frederick "the Great" and his cynicism? Was that his intention, too, when he was paying court to dancers—was he trying to dupe the world by pretending to be involved in amorous adventures while his troops were preparing to march on Prague, in imitation of Frederick's invasion of Saxony?

This man, so convinced of his own godlike stature, is grateful for every bit of praise and for the crudest flattery. He lives on praise and recognition. He needs constant reassurance by expressions of enthusiastic approval.

V: AMBITIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

About the United States, Hitler had his firm, preconceived opinion which no argument could shake.

This opinion was that North America would never take part in a European war again, and that, with her millions of unemployed, the United States was on the brink of a revolution from the outbreak of which only Hitler could save her.

I was present at a dinner-table conversation in Hitler's flat when one of the guests suggested that it might be of decisive importance for Germany to win the friendship of North America.

Hitler expressed his contempt of the Government of the United States: "It is the last disgusting death-rattle of a corrupt and outworn system which is a blot on the history of this people. National Socialism alone is destined to liberate the American people from their ruling clique and give them back the means of becoming a great nation." Hitler grew animated. All other conversation died away.

"I shall," he continued, "undertake this task simultaneously with the restoration of Germany to her leading position in America."

"In what sense, my Fuehrer?" asked Goebbels.

"Have you forgotten that the declaration of German as the national language was lost by only one voice in Congress? The German component of the American people will be the source of its political and mental rejuvenation. The American people is not a nation. It is the raw material of a nation."

"And the Yankees have failed to create a nation from it! They have instead kept their noses in their moneybags. To-day this is being avenged. Their difficulties will become insuperable."

"Do you mean," I asked, "that the German-American, rejuvenated by National Socialism, will be called to lead a new America?"

"That is exactly what I mean," Hitler returned. "We shall soon have an S. A. in America. We shall train our youth. And we shall have men whom degenerate Yankeedom will not be able to challenge. Into the hands of our youth will be given the great statesman-like mission of Washington which this corrupt democracy has trodden under foot."

"Shall we not very greatly complicate our own struggle in Europe if we do this?" interposed Hitler's guest. "Will not the powerful families become our bitterest enemies? My Fuehrer, I fear that your great plans will be shattered before they have time to ripen."

Hitler became excited.

"Will you understand, Sir, that our struggle against Versailles and our struggle for a new world order is one and the same; we cannot set limits here or there as we please."

"Nothing will be easier than to produce a blood revolution in North America," Goebbels interposed. "No other country has so many social and racial tensions. We shall be able to play on many strings there. The America of to-day will never again be a danger to us."

"It is a mistake to assume that it was a danger to use in the last war," Hitler remarked crossly. "Compared with the British and French, the Americans behaved like clumsy boys. They ran straight into the line of fire, like young rabbits. The American is no soldier. The inferiority and decadence of this allegedly new world is evident in its military inefficiency."

"Nevertheless," Hitler's guest repeated, "I should like to be allowed to express a most humble warning that the Americans ought not to be underestimated as an enemy."

"Who says anything of underestimation?" Hitler exclaimed angrily, as he rose to lead the way from the table. "I guarantee, gentlemen, that at the right moment a new America will exist as our strongest supporter when we are ready to take the stride into overseas space."

Mexico

Mexico also played a special part in Hitler's American plans. Here, he was prepared to initiate far-sighted schemes and enterprises, the end of which he could not expect to see. His plans presupposed much longer periods of time than his European schemes, and his impatience towards European problems will be understood only if it is seen against the background of his greater plans, for which his European policy was to provide the power basis.

One man has evidently greatly influenced his conceptions concerning Mexico, a man who was a curious mixture of the great industrialist and the eccentric: Sir Henri Deterding of the Royal Dutch.

Directly or indirectly, Deterding convinced Hitler that Mexico was the best and richest country in the world with the laziest and most dissipated population under the sun. Only the most capable and industrious people in the world, namely, the Germans, would be able to make something of it. This notion fell on very fruitful soil in Hitler's mind.

"If we had that country," said the Fuehrer, "we should solve all our difficulties. Mexico is a country that cries for a capable master. It is being ruined by its government. With the treasure of Mexican soil, Germany could be rich and great! Why do we not tackle this task? We could get this Mexico for a couple of hundred million. Why should I not make an alliance with Mexico, a defence alliance, and a customs alliance?"

South America

Another similar conversation took place in Hitler's presence. It was about the possibilities of a German-South American alliance. Hitler was very much interested in the subject.

plans even then, and how mistaken was the belief that National Socialism had political aims only in the east and south-east of Europe. A trusted, leading member of the S. A. had just returned from South America, and Hitler had engaged him in conversation. Over the coffee, Hitler took up the thread of the discourse again. Evidently his information was not detailed, and he was merely repeating various notions—highly popular at the time—concerning the land of the future that he had gleaned from certain publications. He was specially interested in Brazil.

"We shall create a new Germany there," he cried. "We shall find everything we need there."

He then outlined broadly all that a hard-working and energetic government could do to create order. All the pre-conditions for a revolution were there, a revolution which in a few decades, or even years, would transform a corrupt mestizo state into a German dominion.

Hitler then asked further questions about German possibilities in South America. The Argentine and Bolivia were in the first line of interest, and it appeared that there were many points where National Socialist influence might make itself felt.

I turned to Hanfstaengel with the suggestion that this seemed to me a most alarming repetition in an aggravated form of the whole pre-war policy. Would it not be wiser not to challenge Britain and America, at least until Germany's position was unassailable? Moreover, this proposed policy was in contradiction to the fundamental rules laid down by Mein Kampf. But now for the first time I heard derogatory mention made of this book in Hitler's presence, and concluded from this that it was by no means regarded in the inner circles as the binding pronouncement it was given out to be for the masses. It was Hanfstaengel's opinion that sooner or later we should in any case have to face the hostility of the United States and Britain. Germany was ready. Was I still cherishing, he contemptuously asked, illusions about Britain? As for the United States, they would certainly never interfere in Europe again; he knew that better than anyone, for he knew these gentry and their weaknesses. Britain, he proclaimed, was dead. Where else, he added, should Germany get the elements of her future world empire, if not from the disintegrating empires of Britain and France? The final struggle with Britain could not be evaded.

"And if you look closer," concluded Hanfstaengel, "you will find that everything about Britain in Mein Kampf is of purely tactical value. Hitler had good reason to write as he did."

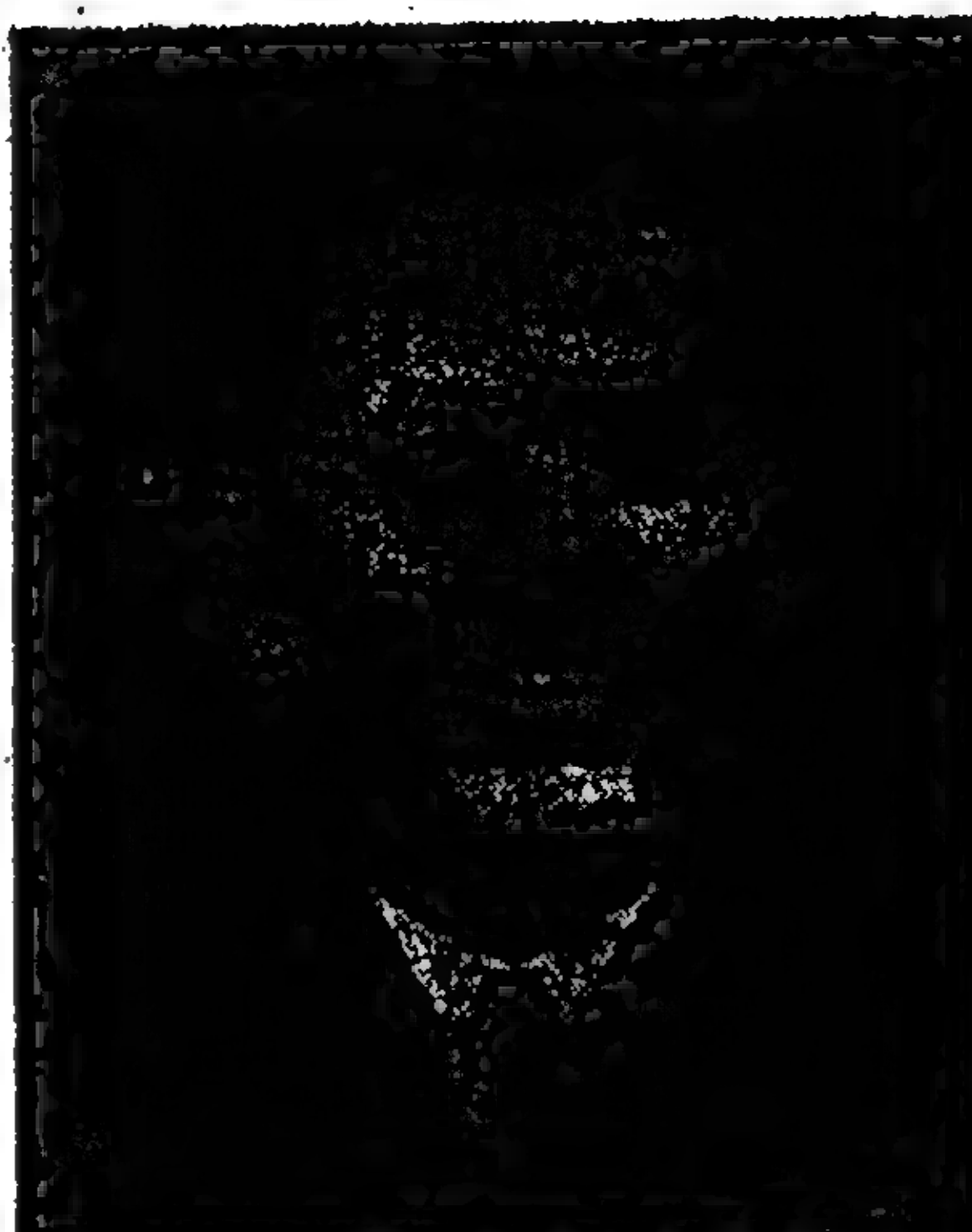
That night I heard mentioned for the first time the general outlines of the future great German overseas Reich. I was amazed to hear that Hitler was reaching out to the Pacific. Above all, he was interested in the former great German island empire, embracing the Dutch possessions and the whole of New Guinea. Japan must not be allowed to grow too big. Hitler remarked. It must be defeated against China and Russia. But Hitler also anticipated a Central African Dominion of Germany as well as a complete revolutionary transformation of the U.S.A. With the breakdown of the British Empire, Hitler believed he could also break Anglo-Saxon influence in North America, and substitute for it the German language and culture as a preliminary step towards incorporating the United States in the German world empire.

VI: ON HIS FOREIGN POLICY

We were discussing Poland and I had told the Fuehrer that Poland would hardly be likely to surrender any of her western territories to Germany.

"Then I shall force her. It would be a simple matter for me to partition Poland," I asked Hitler what he meant.

"All our agreements with Poland have a purely temporary significance. I have no intention of maintaining a serious friendship with Poland. I do not need to make my power with anyone."



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He paced the room in silence for some minutes.

"I could at any time come to an agreement with Soviet Russia," he said at last, as he paused and faced me. "I could partition Poland when and how I pleased. But I don't want to. It would cost too much. If I can avoid it, I will not do it. I need Poland only so long as I am still menaced by the West."

"Do you seriously intend to fight the West?" I asked.

He stopped and looked at me.

"What else do you think we're arming for?" he retorted.

I said that I thought this would surely call forth a hostile coalition against Germany which would be too strong for her.

"That is what I have to prevent. We must proceed step by step, so that no one will impede our advance. How to do this I don't yet know. But that it will be done is guaranteed by Britain's lack of firmness and France's internal disunity."

Hitler then began to talk about his favourite subject, the pacifism of Britain and France. I have heard him many times reiterate his unshakable conviction that Britain was quite incapable of waging another war, and that France, in spite of her magnificent army, could, by the provocation of internal unrest and disunity in public opinion, easily be brought to the point where she would only be able to use her army too late or not at all. I objected that we might find ourselves grievously mistaken in our belief in the impotence of Britain and France.

Hitler laughed scornfully. He would not live to see Britain again at war with Germany. "Britain needs a strong Germany. Britain and France will never again make common cause against Germany."

"Do you intend to break the Maginot Line," I asked, "or will you march into Holland and Belgium? If you do the latter, you will certainly bring Britain in on the side of France."

"If they have time to come in," Hitler returned. "Besides, I shall neither break through the Maginot Line nor enter Belgium. I shall manoeuvre France right out of her Maginot Line without losing a single soldier."

I must have looked sceptical, for Hitler added triumphantly:

"How to do it is my secret! Of course," he continued after a pause, "I shall do everything in my power to prevent co-operation between Britain and France. If I succeed in bringing in Italy and Britain on our side, the first part of our struggle for power will be greatly facilitated. Anyhow, we don't for a moment pretend to believe that this degenerate Jewish democracy has any more vitality than France or the United States. It will be my mission to see that at least an effort is made to inherit this disintegrating empire peacefully, so that conflict can be avoided entirely. But I shall not shrink from war with Britain if it is necessary. Where Napoleon failed, I shall succeed. To-day there is no such thing as an island. I shall land on the shores of Britain. I shall destroy her towns from the mainland. Britain does not yet know how vulnerable she is to-day."

"But, supposing Britain, France, and Russia make an alliance?"

"That would be the end. But even if we could not conquer them, we should drag half the world into destruction with us, and leave no one to triumph over Germany. There will not be another 1918. We shall not surrender."

I remarked that the lesson for Germany of the last war seemed to me to be this: That it was unwise to rouse all nations against us by our too ambitious political aims, and thus be left in the end without allies.

Hitler lost patience with me.

"If Germany is to become a world power, and not merely a continental state (and it must become a world power if it is to survive), then it must achieve complete sovereignty and independence," he shouted. "Do you understand what that means? Is it not clear to you how tragically mutilated we are by the restriction and hemming-in of our vital space, a restriction which condemns us to the status of a second-rate power in Europe? Only nations living independently in their own space and capable of military defence can be world powers. Only such nations are sovereign in the true sense of the word."

"Russia is such a state," he went on, "the United States, Britain—but only by artificial means, not at all from the nature of its populated areas. France is such a state up to a point. Why should we be worse off?"

"We need space," he almost shrieked, "to make us independent of every possible political grouping and alliance. In the east, we must have the mastery as far as the Caucasus and Iran. In the west, we need the French coast. We need Flanders and Holland. Above all we need Sweden. We must become a colonial power. We must have a sea power equal to that of Britain. The material basis for independence grows with the increasing demands of technique and armament. We cannot, like Bismarck, limit ourselves to national aims. We must rule Europe or fall apart as a nation, fall back into the chaos of small states. Now do you understand why I cannot be limited, either in the east or in the west?"

Hitler paced the room in great excitement.

"A new Empire never rises otherwise than by blood and iron, by a firm will and brutal force. In the centre I shall place the steely core of a Greater Germany welded into an indissoluble unity. Then Austria, Bohemia, and Moravia, western Poland. A block of one hundred million, indestructible, without an alien element, the firm foundation of our power. Then an Eastern alliance: Poland, the Baltic states, Hungary, the Balkan states, the Ukraine, the Volga basin, Georgia. An alliance, but not of equal partners; it will be an alliance of vassal states, with no army, no separate policy, no separate economy. I have no intention of making concessions on sentimental grounds, such as re-establishing Hungary, for example. I make no distinction between friends and enemies. The day of small states is past, in the west as well. I shall have a Western Union too, of Holland, Flanders, Northern France, and a Northern Union of Denmark, Sweden and Norway."

Hitler was silent for a little, lost in the contemplation of his vision.

Then with prodigious self-sufficiency, he enlarged on these plans, which at the time were all the more astonishing since they seemed to lack the slightest hope of realisation. In 1934 they were madness; in 1940 they will perhaps be fact. It is not surprising that a man who has been able to realise so many of his dreams should be drunk with power and believe himself a god.

Hitler's imagination ranged over the entire world. He would attack Britain at all her weakest points. India no less than Canada. He planned the occupation of Sweden as well as Holland.

The latter country, in particular, seemed to him a valuable jumping-off ground for air and submarine attack on England.

"In less than eight hours we shall break through to the coast of England in a host of malignant bombers."

situation might arise, he explained, in which he might risk a great war. In that case, he would remain on the defensive, and leave it to the enemy to take the first aggressive step. On the enemy's doing so, he would then seize on Holland, Denmark, Switzerland and the Scandinavian states, improve his strategic positions, and propose peace under certain guarantees.

"If they don't like it, they can try to drive me out. In any case they will have to bear the main burden of attack."

On my suggesting that another blockade of Germany would bring defeat, he laughed derisively.

"The day of Britain's might at sea is past. Aircraft and the U-boat have turned surface fleets into the obsolete playthings of the wealthy democracies. They are, no longer a serious weapon in decisive warfare."

One other item in this conversation with Hitler seemed to me remarkable, and that was his view of Italy. He spoke of Fascism with almost hostile contempt, as a half-measure.

"The Italians can never be trained to become a warlike people, nor has Fascism ever understood the real meaning of the great upheaval of our era. Of course we can make temporary alliances with Italy; but ultimately we National Socialists stand alone, as the only ones who know the secret of these gigantic changes, and therefore as those chosen to set their seal on the coming age."

VII: FUEHRER'S REAL ATTITUDE TO BOLSHEVISM

In the spring of 1934, Hitler was examining some fantastic "plan landscapes" of the future drawn up by Gauleiter Koch of Königsberg.

They were plans of means of transport, power stations, electric lines, roads, railways, and canals.

Accurately planned economic "landscapes" covered the whole of the East as far as the Black Sea and the Caucasus.

These plans showed Germany and Western Russia as a huge economic-political block, on a German basis, of course, planned and ruled by Germany.

There was no Poland in this "planned landscape," still less a Lithuania.

It represented a huge continental space which was to stretch from Flushing in the West to Vladivostok in the Far East.

"Unless we get that, the whole revolution is only a flash in the pan," Koch had told me when I expressed my amazement at the breadth of his plans.

"Koch runs a little too far ahead of reality," Hitler said in reference to these plans.

"He's trying to persuade me that an alliance between Germany and Russia will instantaneously remove all our difficulties. He wants me to ally myself with Russia against Poland."

"There is no reason why I shouldn't make a pact with Russia if that will improve my position. So far he is quite right. That is by no means impossible, and to a large extent, it will depend on Poland when this happens."

"But Koch is also wrong. In this way we shall never attain what is necessary for us. We shall never be a great, world-conquering entity. On the contrary, we should then distrust each other more than ever, and the end of such a pact would be the decisive battle that cannot be escaped."

Only one can rule. If we want to rule, we must first conquer Russia. After that, Koch can go on carrying out his planned landscapes. Not before."

I explained that I had not meant an alliance between Germany and Russia, but simply a temporary arrangement as a tactical cover for our rear. I quite agreed that a hard and fast alliance was not without its danger for Germany.

"Why?" Hitler asked sharply. "I said nothing like that. I only suggested that we should have a tactical cover for our rear. I quite agreed that a hard and fast alliance was not without its danger for Germany."

never has been," Hitler returned. "Besides, you forget that Russia is not only the land of Bolshevism, but also the greatest continental empire in the world, enormously powerful and capable of drawing the whole of Europe into its embrace. The Russians would take complete possession of their partners. That is the real danger; either you go with them all the way, or you leave them strictly alone." Then if I understood him rightly, I said, he drew a line of distinction between Russia as an empire and Russia as the home of Bolshevism. But it was not quite clear to me why an agreement as between sovereign states should not be possible between the Reich and Russia. It seemed to me that the only difficulty would be Russia's Bolshevism, which would always be a danger for us.

"It is not Germany that will turn Bolshevik, but Bolshevism that will become a sort of National Socialism," Hitler replied. "Besides, there is more that binds us to Bolshevism than separates us from it. There is, above all, genuine, revolutionary, feeling, which is alive everywhere in Russia except where there are Jewish Marxists. I have always made allowance for this circumstance, and given orders that former Communists are to be admitted to the party at once. The petit bourgeois Social-Democrat and the trade-union boss will never make a National Socialist, but the Communist always will."

I raised cautious objections, pointing out the obvious danger of a planned permeation of party organisations by Communist agents. Most of those who had transferred their allegiance from the one party to the other were engaged as Communist spies. Hitler rejected these suggestions rather sharply. He would accept the risks, he said.

"Our spirit is so strong, and the power of our magnificent movement to transform souls so elemental, that men are remodelled against their will."

He feared internal unrest no more from the German Communists than from the Russian agents of the Communist. If he were compelled to make a pact with Russia, he would still have his own second revolution in the background, a revolution which would protect him against all infection from Communist-Marxist chimeras.

"A social revolution would lend me new, unsuspected powers. I do not fear permeation with revolutionary Communist propaganda. But Russia, whether she is to be a partner or an enemy, is our equal and must be watched. Germany and Russia are in an extraordinary fashion complementary to each other."

"They are made for each other, I might almost say. And the danger for us is that we may be absorbed, that we may lose our identity as a nation. Have you not noticed that Germans who have lived a long time in Russia can never again be Germans? The huge spaces have fascinated them. After all, Rosenberg is rabid against the Russians only because they would not allow him to be a Russian."

I remarked that it was curious how many young people—young Conservatives, young Prussians, young soldiers and civil engineers—saw the safeguarding of the future in an alliance with Russia. Evidently, Hitler did not like to hear this.

"I know what you mean—all this chattering about 'Prussian Socialism' and so on. Just the thing for our generals, playing at political games of war. Because a military alliance of this kind seems convenient to them, they suddenly discover that they're not in the least capitalist, in fact that they suffer from a kind of anti-capitalist nostalgia. They are quite happy with their half-knowledge, and think of their Prussian Socialism as a kind of drill-ground discipline in economic and personal liberty. But the matter isn't as simple as that. I can understand that our engineers



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are delighted with their 'plans,' but this isn't such a simple matter either. They seem to think it is just a question of exchanging raw material for engineering technique. The engineers, by the way, that they've got over there now are peculiarly rotten."

"These beliefs in a supernational workers' state," he continued, "with production plans and production districts can only come out of the misguided, over-rationalised brains of a literary clique that has lost its sound instincts. It's all convulsive, false, and a public danger because it obstructs National Socialism."

"Perhaps I shall not be able to avoid an alliance with Russia. I shall keep that as a trump card. Perhaps it will be the decisive gamble of my life. But it must not be made the subject of hole-and-corner literary gossip, nor played too soon."

"But it will never stop me from as firmly retracing my steps, and attacking Russia when my aims in the west have been achieved. It is naive to believe that our rise will always move along a straight line. We shall change our fronts from time to time—and not the military ones alone."

"But for the time being we may retain the doctrine that Bolshevism is our deadly enemy. We shall endeavour to go on from the point at which our armies in the last war left off when the armistice was signed."

"It is still our task to shatter for all time the menacing hordes of the pan-Slav empire. Under the shadow of this supreme power, Germany would not be able to rise. Let us not forget that the Slav East is more fertile than all the rest of Europe. We must meet this danger, which threatens to engulf all Europe."

We cannot in any way evade the final battle between German race ideals and pan-Slav mass ideals. Here yawns the eternal abyss which no mutual political interest can bridge.

We must win the victory of German race-consciousness over the masses eternally fated to serve and obey. We alone can conquer the great continental space, and it will be done by us singly and alone, not through a pact with Moscow. We shall take this struggle upon us. It will open to us the door to permanent mastery of the world. That does not mean that I will refuse to walk part of the road together with the Russians, if that will help us. But it will be only in order to return the more swiftly to our true aims."

VIII: ON THE JEWS AND FREEMASONS

Hitler's anti-Semitism is an essential element in his general policy, but it is also part of his mental make-up. To him the Jew represents the very principle of evil. His feeling about the Jews has much in common with that of the pornographer Julius Streicher and with that of the ordinary storm-trooper or S.S. man, but there are also elements of difference. To the great majority of

the Nazi clique of leaders, the whole racial doctrine is "Adolf's bunkum." They regard the ousting of the Jews as an exercise in revolutionary activity. They are able to do with the Jews as they would have been glad to do with the whole middle class, which is not so defenceless. To Streicher and his following anti-Semitism is a splendid stroke of business and, at the same time, a satisfaction of their vile instincts. Among the mass of the Germans there is no deeprooted anti-Semitism; they have their grudges against the Jews, but these are no great matter.

Hitler, however, believes in the natural wickedness of the Jew. For him the Jew is evil incarnate. He has made a myth out of the Jew, and has made capital out of it; but behind this is a manifestly genuine personal feeling of primitive hatred and vengfulness.

Explanations of this may be sought in his personal experience, and, incidentally, it may be that under the Nuremberg racial legislation Hitler himself is not entitled to be classed as "Aryan."

The extent to which he was obsessed by his hatred of the Jews was shown by the way he could scarcely speak without bringing in sooner or later at least one scathing reference to them. On one occasion he gave me a fairly full account of his ideas on this subject.

"My Jews are a valuable hostage given to me by the democracies. Anti-Semitic propaganda in all countries is an almost indispensable medium for the extension of our political campaign. You will see how little time we shall need in order to upset the ideas and the criteria of the whole world, simply and purely by attacking Judaism."

Anti-Semitism, continued Hitler, was beyond question the most important weapon in his propagandist arsenal, and almost everywhere it was of deadly efficiency. That was why he had allowed Streicher, for instance, a free hand. The man's stuff, too, was amusing, and very cleverly done. Wherever, he wondered, did Streicher get his constant supply of new material? He, Hitler, was simply on tenterhooks to see each new issue of the *Sturmer*. It was the one periodical that he always read with pleasure, from the first page to the last.

But, he said, we cannot rest content with that: it is only the beginning of a merciless struggle for world domination.

"The struggle for world domination will be fought entirely between us, between Germans and Jews. All else is facade and illusion. Behind England stands Israel, and behind France, and behind the United States. Even when we have driven the Jew out of Germany, he remains our world enemy."

I asked whether that amounted to saying that the Jew must be destroyed.

"No," he replied. "We should have then to invent him. It is essential to have a tangible enemy, not merely an abstract one."

Hitler instanced the Catholic Church: it did not content itself, he said, with the Devil; it had to have visible enemies in order not to relax in the struggle.

"The Jew," he said, "is always with us. But it is easier to combat him in the flesh than an invisible daemon. The Jew was the enemy of the Roman Empire, even of Egypt and Babylon; but I have been the first to go all out against him."

"Jews have been ready to help me in my political struggle. At the outset of our movement some Jews actually gave me financial assistance. If I had but held out my little finger I should have had the whole lot of them crowding round me. They knew well enough where there was a new thing on, with life in it. It was the Jews, of course, who invented the economic system of constant fluctuation and expansion that we call Capitalism—that invention of genius, with its subtle and yet simple self-seeking mechanism. Let us make no mistake about it—it is an invention

of genius, of the Devil's own ingenuity.

"The economic system of our day is the creation of the Jews. It is under their exclusive control. It is their super-state, planted by them above all the states of the world in all their glory. But now we have challenged them, with the system of unending revolution. Has it not struck you how the Jew is the exact opposite of the German in every single respect, and yet is as closely akin to him as a blood brother?"

"I have read 'The Protocols of the Elders of Zion'—it simply appalled me. The stealthiness of the enemy, and his ubiquity! I saw at once that we must copy it—in our own way, of course. Think of it—these people constantly on the move, and we with our new faith in unceasing activity, two groups so closely allied and yet so utterly dissimilar. It is in truth the critical battle for the fate of the world!"

"Don't you think," I objected, "that you are attributing rather too much importance to the Jews?"

"No, no, no!" exclaimed Hitler. "It is impossible to exaggerate the formidable quality of the Jews as an enemy."

"But," I said, "the 'Protocols' are a manifest forgery. I saw the book in 1920, through a certain Mueller von Hausen. It was evident to me that it can't possibly be genuine."

"Why not?" grunted Hitler. He did not care two straws, he said, whether the story was historically true. If it was not, its intrinsic truth was all the more convincing to him. "We must beat the Jew with his own weapon," he continued. "I saw that the moment I had read the book."

"So you derived inspiration for your struggle from the 'Protocols'?" I asked. "Yes, certainly, down to the veriest detail," he replied.

"I found those Protocols enormously instructive. I have always learnt a great deal from my opponents. I studied revolutionary technique in the works of Lenin and Trotsky and other Marxists, and I got illumination and ideas from the Catholic Church, and from the Freemasons, that I could never have obtained from other sources. The man who is not ready to learn from his enemies, and from them above all, is a fool. Only a weakling will be afraid of losing his own inspiration by studying the enemy."

"I can't help wondering," I said, "what you could possibly have taken from the Freemasons."

"That's simple. Needless to say, I don't seriously believe in the abysmal evilness and noxiousness of these people. In Germany they are just a harmless union for the mutual protection of interests. I have had a careful report made on them. I placed the investigation and the framing of the report, in Major Buch's hands. All the supposed abominations, the skeletons and death's-heads, the coffins and the mysteries, are mere bogeys for children. But there is one dangerous element, and that is the element I have copied from them. They form a sort of priestly nobility. They have developed an esoteric doctrine, not merely formulated, but imparted through the medium of symbols and mysterious rites in degrees of initiation. The hierarchical organisation and the initiation through symbolic rites, that is to say without bothering the brains but by working on the imagination through magic and the symbols of a cult—all this is the dangerous element and the element that I have taken over. Don't you see that our party must be of this character?"

"And what," I asked, "have you taken over from the 'Protocols' of the Elders of Zion?"

"Political intrigue, the technique of conspiracy, revolutionary subversion; prevarication, deception, organisation. Is that not enough?"

A regular collection, I admitted. "But we have been speaking," said Hitler, "of the Jew only as the ruler of the economic world empire. We have been speaking of him as our enemy. Where does he

stand in the deeper struggle for the new world era?"

I confessed that I had no notion. "There cannot be two Chosen Peoples," said Hitler, "we are God's People. Does not that fully answer the question?"

IX: GET RICH QUICK

"Don't marry till I am in power," Hitler used to advise his lieutenants, the Gauleiter, the Reich leaders and others who looked upon their posts as secure and permanent jobs, and expressed a wish to live prosperous, comfortable lives.

"Occupy positions," was Hitler's slogan as soon as he came to power. To seize everything available in the way of jobs was the rule everywhere.

"We are no sports-people. Fires need fuel," was the whisper going round the corridors outside Hitler's offices. "Building up one's own position," was the motto of the first few months after the seizure of power.

"I give my men every freedom," Hitler said, in the course of a dinner-table conversation. "Do anything you like, but don't be caught at it!"

It was Hitler himself who egged on his men quite intentionally to make the most of their opportunities. They needed no second bidding. It was then that I heard the curious expression: "planned corruption."

The Fuehrer himself, however, valued his claims to the Chancellor's salary, thus setting a good example. He could well afford to do so. Overnight he had become the richest publisher in the world, worth millions, and the most widely read author—read under compulsion. He could afford to complain about Goering's excesses and extravagance. He complained demonstratively, thereby reassuring opinion in certain quarters. Hitler was "most unhappy" about Goering's recent development. Forster told me at that time. "We must keep strictly to our promise that there should be no salaries over a thousand marks a month." It was all very well for Forster to talk. He had five separate posts. His income amounted to about a dozen times the stipulated sum. Eventually he became the owner of extensive house property in Danzig. Two years earlier he had arrived in Danzig with an empty cigar-box.

Matters were no different in Berlin. A newly appointed secretary of state had his apartments furnished at the State's expense for ninety thousand marks, as the department concerned in the Reich Finance Ministry complained to me. Goering had gold tiles laid in the bathroom of one of his many official apartments. Hitler ordered the complainants to pay to the recently appointed Reichstatthalter (Reich Lieutenant-Governors) salaries hitherto unheard-of in the German hierarchy. They paid. And the ordinary citizen, when he saw the parade of super-luxurious cars outside the public buildings, whispered: "The new bosses are going up fast."

Hitler expressed his views on this state of things with his usual candour. He was being reproached, he said angrily in his guttural voice, for having instituted unwarrantable prosecutions for corruption against the former rulers and their accomplices; while his own men were filling their pockets.

"I have answered the fools who venture to use such language to me," he said. "I have asked them to tell me how I could otherwise meet the justified desires of my party comrades for some recompense for their years of inhuman struggle. I have asked them whether they would prefer me to let my S.A. men loose to loot in the streets. I could still do this, I said. I had no objections. And it would be more wholesome for the people to endure a really bloody revolution for some weeks. I had refrained only out of consideration for them and their bourgeois love-of-comfort. But I could easily make up for it! They very quickly ceased making their foolish reproaches!" Hitler laughed.

"Are we to pull their ears out in the mud, only to be sent home with empty hands? They would like that, wouldn't they? How can I hold the power just as I have every post occupied by my men? They ought to be glad we don't shoot them, as they do in Russia!"

The teachings of Hitler had a prompt effect. The road to destruction was paved, not with good, but with thoroughly evil intentions. There spread through the party a cynicism which only shortly before would have been inconceivable. There were two things everyone in the party, big or small, strove for: apart from the collection of loot and the enjoyment of unrestrained licence, immunity for the past and security for the future. The universal aim was to have a share in everything, to take no risks, to keep one's head above water, and above all not to sink down again into the anonymous, powerless mass. The lobbies were all crowded with job-hunters. Quite openly they made their demands. "The Fuehrer said so," they would announce naively. "All the old fighters are to have jobs and bread. We haven't fought to go empty-handed."

Someone asked me for the post of councillor of state. He was not interested in the post itself or the salary, but the pension. He wanted security for all time. What sorry fighters they were! Wretched little petits bourgeois whose fear of the future flickered in their eyes!

"I won't get down again!" one of them screamed at me angrily. "Perhaps you can wait. You're not sitting on a bed of glowing coals! No job, man, no job! If I have to go through that again, I'll turn to crime. I'll stay on top no matter what it costs me. We can't get on top twice running!"

Small men and criminals—these were the "old guard" of Hitler. They were all trying to consolidate their positions, and they were all able to refer to the Fuehrer. No one, up to those in the highest posts, quite trusted the peace. No one believed much in the millennium of the National Socialist era. An eminent bank president admitted to me openly that having risked his skin once in a world war, he had no intention of doing so again, or, indeed, of risking anything. He would do as all the others did. He would not expose himself. He had no desire to make personal sacrifices.

Never before has there been such corruption, such lack of stamina in Germany!

Hitler distrusts everyone who tries to explain political economy to him. He believes that the intention is to dupe him, and he makes no secret of his contempt for this branch of science. He does not understand it, but he feels that an essentially simple matter has been made needlessly complex. He is convinced that labour, money and capital are related in a manner to be ascertained by practice alone; if the speculators and Jews are excluded, then a sort of economic perpetuum mobile remains. Ultimately the thing to do was to make people believe in you, whether by suggestion or by force. "For pity's sake," an officer of the ministry advised me as I was on my way to see Hitler, "don't suggest devaluation or any complicated investigation into the means of creating employment."

I found Hitler impatient and hostile. He had been informed of my business with him. Already at that early period, he disliked hearing anything not calculated to strengthen his own convictions.

I attempted to explain to him the method of meeting the balance of payment of the Danzig state. Hitler broke into my remarks angrily.

"Details don't interest me. Don't make absurd difficulties for Forster. If he wants to build, then in heaven's name, find the money. It must be found. Understand?"

Then his tone became friendlier. "Why do you make things so difficult for yourself?" he asked. "You stumble over threads. Where should we be if we had formal scruples? I simply disregard these things. I am prepared to commit perjury half-a-dozen times a day! What difference would it make? Don't falter over trifles! Follow my example!"

He sensed my inner resistance, and became very friendly.

"What choice have we? I walk a dizzy path. Shall I be held back by paper rules? Do you imagine you can take on your conscience what I can take on mine? Do you consider yourself better than me?"

Lameters entered the room. Hitler had again talked far beyond the al-

lotted time. I was dismissed. Outside in the great lobby, acquaintances were waiting, among them Count Schwerin-Krosigk, the Finance Minister. He knew my troubles. The subject had not yet been exhausted by this interview with Hitler. A year later it was to be a contributing cause of my resignation.

X: EAGLE'S EYRIE

For years now, Hitler has spent much of his time at the Obersalzberg, his "home" near Berchtesgaden. Visitors came and went; they came by command, summoned with threats. A new and remarkable political method made its appearance. Germany and the world looked on passively while Hitler threw to the winds all the rules of diplomacy. The ruler of the country stayed on his mountain in remote southern Bavaria; the administrative machine and the foreign diplomats had to make the best of this hindrance to their labours.

The mountain seat grew into a remarkable building, in which boys' dreams or the fantastic ideas of detective story writers found concrete realisation. Bavarians were reminded of their romantic King Ludwig II, with his fairyland castles, his isolation, and his final madness. In a rocky ravine, concealed and shut off from the world, a lift rises several hundred yards. It leads to a glass-walled building, hidden away in the rocky wilderness of the Bavarian mountains, looking across to the Watzmann. Here, high above the world, far beyond reach, the German Fuehrer sits enthroned. It is his eagle's eyrie. Here he looks out to eternity. Here he challenges his acorn.

He feels he should never have to leave this place. He ought to give his commands from this solitude, like a god in the clouds. From here, where nobody disturbs him, his glass-walled house in the mountain, his eagle's eyrie. The reports he needs should be sent to him here. He would rule from here.

But need he go on plaguing himself with all this detail? Is it his business to carry on an administration? Let the others see to all that. He must keep himself free for the great decisions. Why must he wage war? He is overcome with weariness. He thinks now fairly frequently of death.

He remembers his "Testament." It provides for everything. He will live on in that, even if he is now to die. The thought of the testament is a relief to him. The things still to be done are contained in it. His young comrades will carry them out. For them the testament will be sacred.

This testament provides for the building up of the Order, the definitive framing of his National Socialist Party Order. It names his successors. He thinks with hatred of Goering. To yield his place to that man. But there is no way out of it. It will not be for long. Goering will not live long.

The testament contains the plan of the Reich, the structure of the new Greater Reich, its Constitution, and the new "Declaration of Rights." This Constitution is to be proclaimed in Versailles, after the victories. It is to be proclaimed with the new perpetual peace, at the end of the war. This testament contains the internal organisation of his Reich, the social statute, and the new economic system. And this testament contains, last and highest of all, the religious revelation, the first tentative sentences of the new Holy Book which he will confer on the world, if he lives.

But he will not live. He feels that he will not. He has been marked down by death. Others will have to complete his work.

He is filled with anguish. The feeling of happiness that were uplifting him only a moment before have gone. Traps are being set for him, ambushes. He hears whispering that stops as he approaches. People look more and more curiously at him. They are discussing him. What can these people want to say about him? They are not joking; they all have a sinister look. These people are up to something.

And his old opponents? Are not these more numerous than ever? Are they not raising their heads again, with impudent daring? Those officers

and Junkers, in whose presence he always felt a little uncomfortable, those conceited officials, those unimaginative industrialists.

And the masses? They are beginning to elude him. He notices it. His unsettling sense is not to be deceived. The people have no determination now; they are weakening. And how is he to wage war now—with this sort of human material?

Suddenly his problems begin to press him; they are beginning to be independent of him. He used himself to be the one to push on; now everything has begun to take charge. He is being carried away. He is only able with difficulty to keep on his feet. And suddenly all the problems are pressing at once! He no longer has any freedom of decision. These deadly problems have acquired a will of their own. They are dragging him the way he does not want to go. Must he now carry out the things he has passionately fought against? Is he not being carried along, step by step, in the opposite direction to the one he meant to take?

Really, has he achieved anything? Will not everything collapse when he is no longer at the head? If only he had introduced his Constitution, if only he had carried his statute into law. Now nothing will go down to posterity. His successors will mutilate and falsify everything, they will trample on his memory and befoul it, just as he did with his predecessors and his opponents. Nothing of his will remain, except a few buildings as curiosities. The buildings! Perhaps after all he was no more than an architect, and all the rest was just a roundabout way of enabling him to build—him, the stumped candidate for entry into the school of architecture!

Grotesquely devious life's path!

He has really done nothing that has permanence. Everything will be transitory like a confused morning dream. He knows the masses well enough. He has lived among them. He has been too close to them not to despise them for all time. And they will hate and despise him. With all the breathless, panting greed of the stunted, they will take their revenge for having once believed in him and acclaimed him—a man no better than themselves. Just a guttersnipe like themselves. A guttersnipe who pushed himself up by fraud where he had no place. They yelled the loudest in his praise; now they will be the first to stone him. Their women will spit at him. They will shriek for his execution—or would, if he were not already long dead.

Is he not dead already? Is he not just dreaming all this? He grows faint. His life was a feverish dream. He will be called the great culprit. He has achieved nothing, except destruction. The foundation on which he meant to build has suddenly disappeared. It is all a phantasm. Where now is his new Reich? Are not Austria and Czechoslovakia falling away already? Can he stop them? Has he not dug a cleft for all time between the Reich and Austria? Where is the Constitution, the new Gau (regional) structure, by means of which he intended to extirpate the memory of the historic past, of the princes? Where is the Greater German Union, that federalisation under Germany of all Europe? What is becoming of his social system, his army?

Doubts and apprehensions clutch at his throat. He is hoarse again. He feels his pulse. He is afraid. The threads are closing round him. "I do not want to die!" Sweat breaks out on him. He shivers. The prophecy, the last horoscope! He threw that warning to the winds.

The solitude oppresses him. He is in terror of it. Something frightful is closing in on him. He must get into company. He must do something, anything. Anything but think! Find something to do—at once.

He goes to the lift.

THE END

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ADDED FEATURES

Latest Maps of Hong Kong's
Central, Eastern and Western
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WORD OF WARNING

Due to the European conflict
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British Expeditionary Force leaving for the Front after completing their Xmas leave. Wives and sweethearts were not allowed on the platform—but this did not prevent a last minute kiss. (Copyright, Fox).



Party games, but not girls. But they say sailors don't care and these are making best of a bad job by trying to pass a matchbox from nose to nose during the Xmas fun. A picture from a British cruiser "somewhere in the Atlantic." (Copyright, Fox).

BRITAIN'S RATIONING POLICY

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

London, To-day.

In connection with the rationing of certain food-stuffs which comes into effect as from to-day, Mr. W. S. Morrison was responsible yesterday for a broadcast address to the nation.

Mr. Morrison, who is Minister of Food, explained that there was no shortage of supplies. Rationing was advisable even when there were ample stocks, in order to guarantee that the people of the country would share and share alike.

The real purpose of rationing was to control importations into Britain. It was undesirable that shipping should be employed for bringing more food than was necessary into the British Isles when they could be more usefully employed in bringing in those commodities which would add to the fighting strength of the country. There is every indication that the population as a whole is taking ration-

"WISHFUL THINKING"

London, Yesterday.
German "wishful thinking" is again displayed in persistent attempt to persuade themselves that the Indian North-West Frontier is extremely disturbed and especially that Waziristan is the scene of a serious outbreak.

As a matter of fact says "The Times," Waziristan is less troubled than it was early last year and although there have been some cases of kidnapping, brigandage and sabotage, they have not given the Indian authorities any grounds for anxiety.

Agitation of the embroiled section of the Afridis with the Afghan Government has been defeated by joint British-Afghan action and the rest of the frontier is quiet.—British Wireless.

EX-BISHOP OF WAKEFIELD PASSES

London, To-day.
The death is announced of Dr. M. R. Eden, former Bishop of Wakefield, at the age of 86.—Reuter.

ing good-humouredly, and the Labour leaders have actually been demanding measures of rationing.—Havas.

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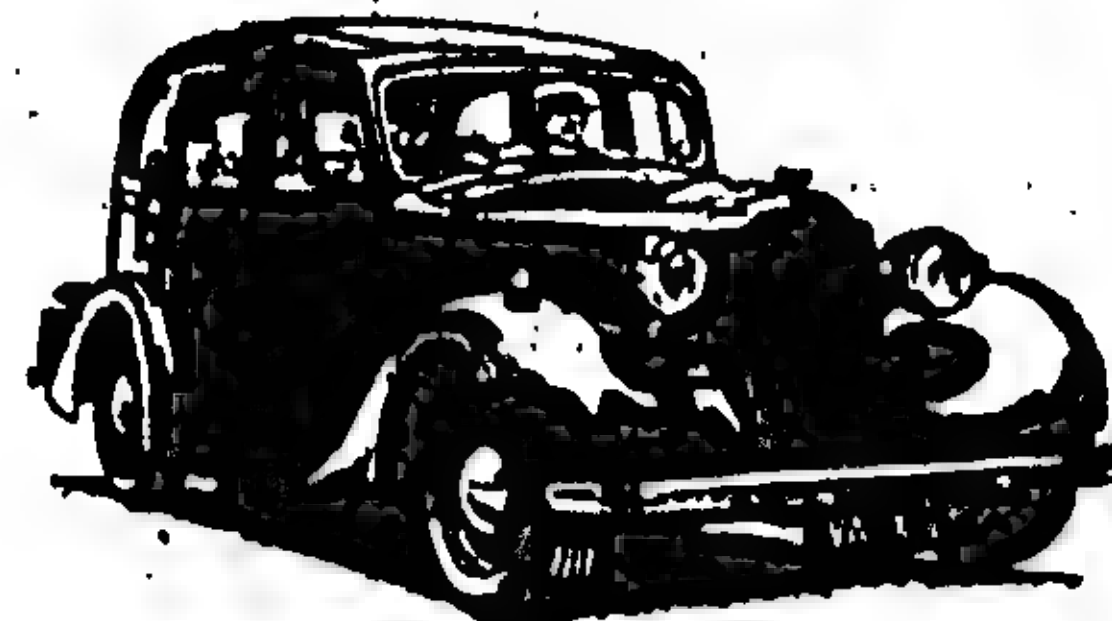
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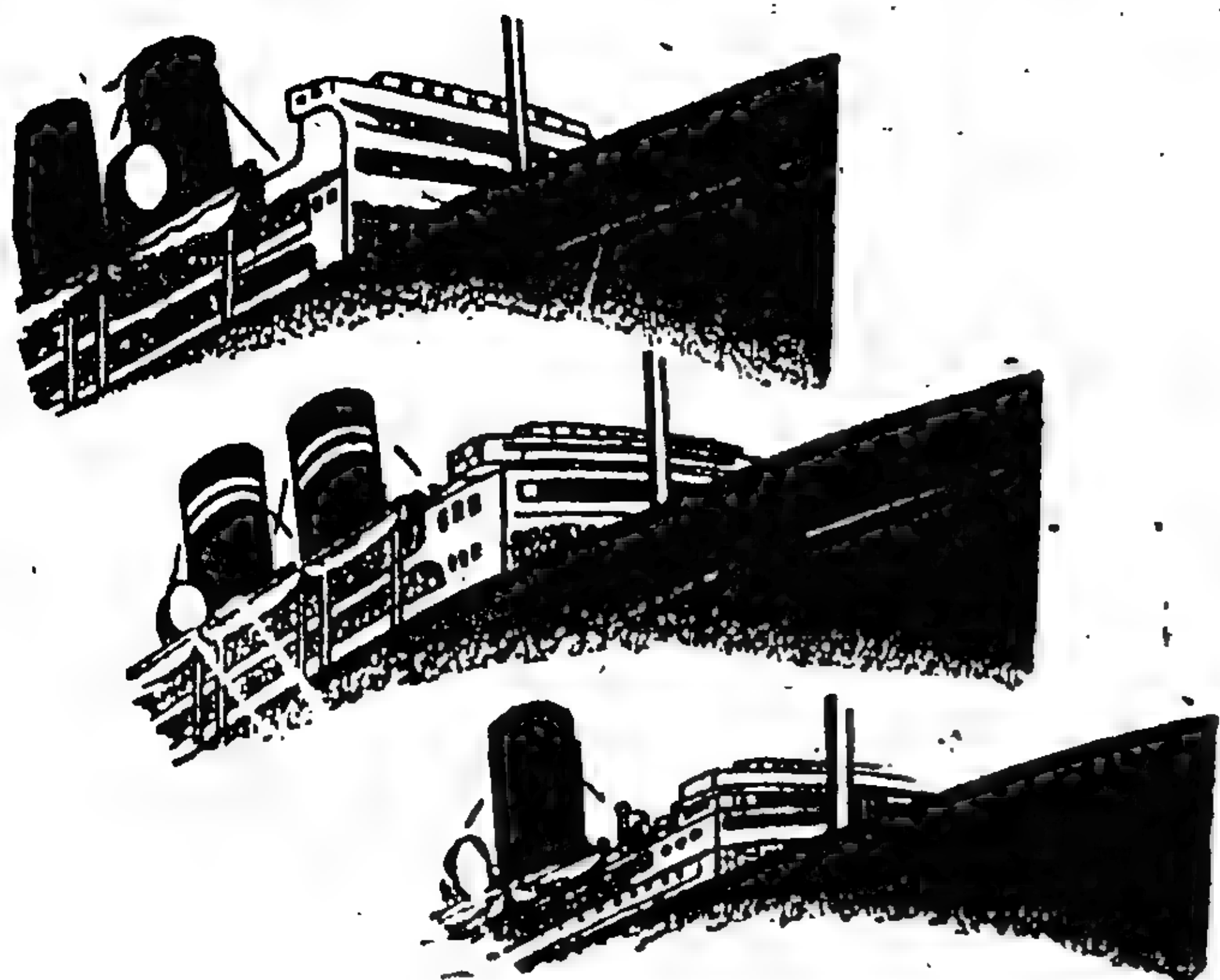
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Holders of licences are reminded that if it is desired to continue to retain possession of the apparatus after the date of expiration of the licence a renewal must be effected without delay.

New Licences will be available at the Government Radio Office, G.P.O. Building, First Floor, on ordinary business days, and will be issued against the receipt of a remittance of \$12.00, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. except on Saturdays when licences will be issued between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

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It is essential under (c) and preferable under (a) and (b) that applications should be accompanied by crossed cheque payable to Hongkong Government. The new licence will then be sent by post or messenger as soon as it is ready. Where actual cash is tendered a new licence should be received in exchange before leaving the Licensing Office.

In the case of renewal the old licence should be returned with the application.

INWARD MAILS

Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—

London date, 30th December.	January 8.
Amoy	January 8.
Japan	January 8.
Japan	January 8.
Shanghai	January 8.
Straits and Saigon	January 9.
Shanghai	January 9.
Europe via Suez and Straits (London date, 18th Nov.)	January 9.
Japan and Shanghai	January 9.
Straits	January 10.
Shanghai and Amoy	January 10.
Air Mail by "Air France Direct Service"—Paris date, 3rd Jan.	January 10.
Manila	January 10.
Rabaul and Manila	January 10.
Shanghai	January 10.
Java and Manila	January 10.
Manila	January 10.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 3rd January	January 11.
Shanghai	January 11.
Japan	January 11.
Haiphong	January 11.
U.S.A. & Manila (San Francisco date, 9th Dec. 1939)	January 11.
Shanghai	January 11.
Shanghai	January 11.

OUTWARD MAILS

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date and Time.
MONDAY		
Tourane and Saigon		Mon., Jan. 8, 12.30 p.m.
Haiphong		Jan. 8, 1.00 p.m.
Fort Bayard		Jan. 8, 2.00 p.m.
Canton		Jan. 8, 7.00 p.m.
TUESDAY		
Japan		Tues., Jan. 9, 3.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, January.	K.P.O.	
	Reg.,	Tues., Jan. 9, 5.00 p.m.
	Ord.,	Tues., Jan. 9, 5.30 p.m.
	G.P.O.	
	Reg.,	Tues., Jan. 9, 5.00 p.m.
	Ord.,	Tues., Jan. 9, 7.00 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 15th January		Tuesday, Jan. 9.
	K.P.O.	
	Reg.,	Tues., Jan. 9, 5.00 p.m.
	Ord.,	Tues., Jan. 9, 5.30 p.m.
	G.P.O.	
	Reg.,	Tues., Jan. 9, 5.00 p.m.
	Ord.,	Tues., Jan. 9, 7.00 p.m.
WEDNESDAY		
Shanghai and parcels only for Tientsin		Tues., Jan. 9, 10.30 a.m.
Swatow		Wed., Jan. 10, 10.30 a.m.
Amoy		Wed., Jan. 10, 2.30 p.m.
Saigon		Wed., Jan. 10, 1.30 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta		Wednesday, Jan. 10.
	Par.,	Wed., Jan. 10, 11.00 a.m.
	Ord.,	Wed., Jan. 10, Noon.
Haiphong		Wed., Jan. 10, 2.00 p.m.

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HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, and LOS ANGELES	FORTNIGHTLY.
VANCOUVER and SEATTLE ..	FORTNIGHTLY.
LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE	
SUEZ, and Way Ports	EARLY FEBRUARY

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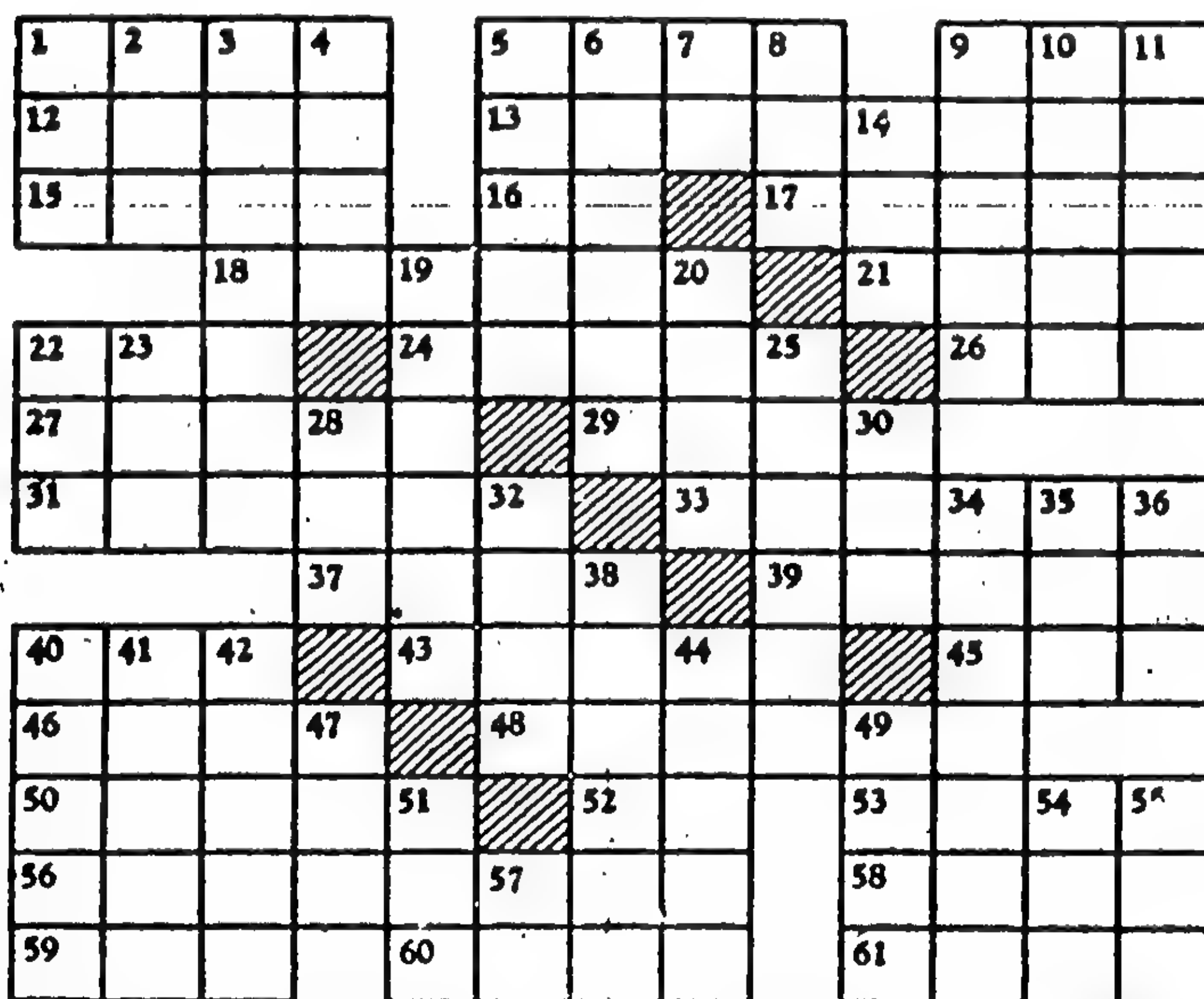
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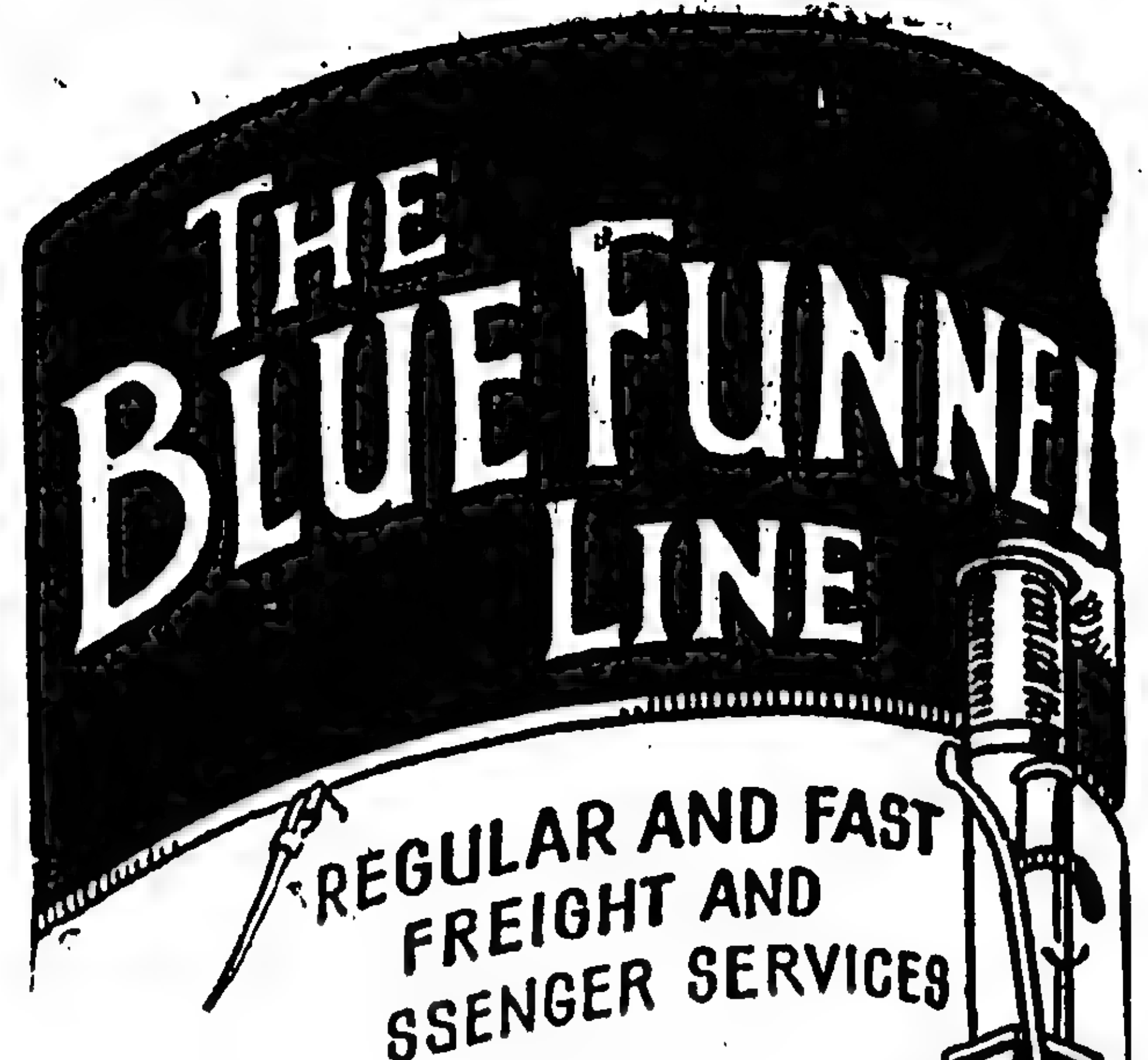
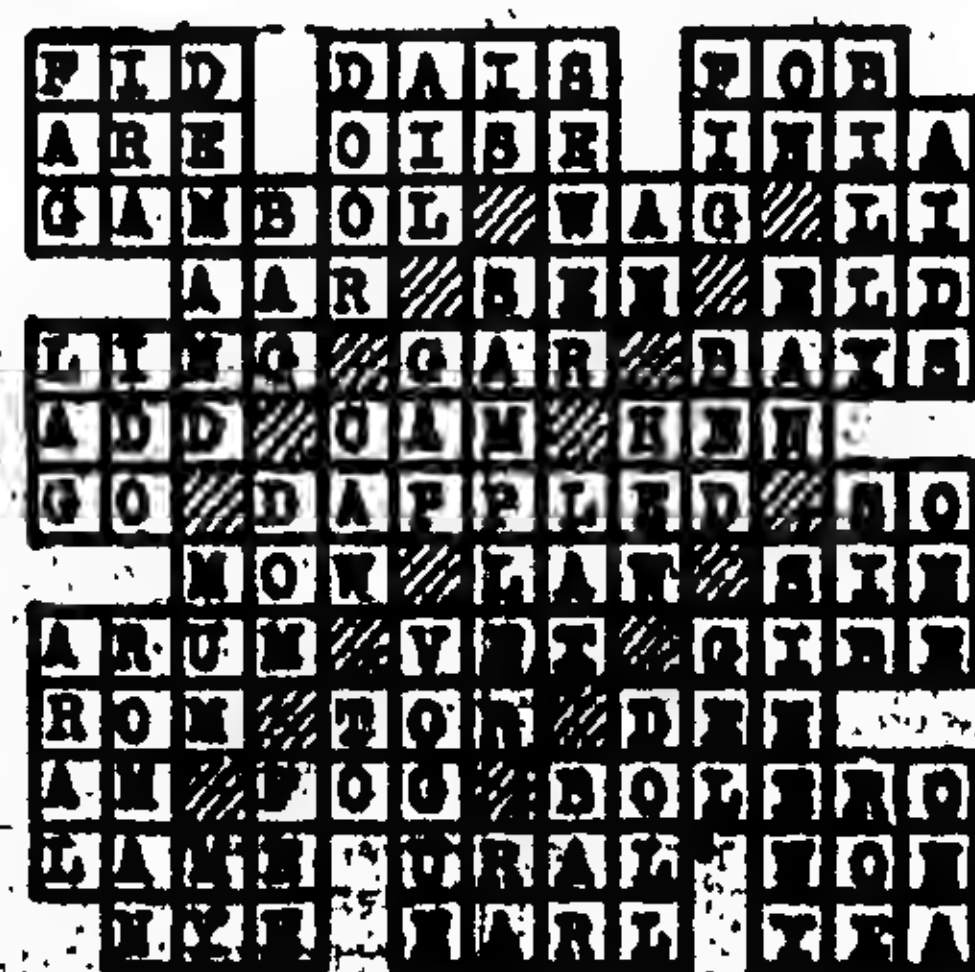
HORIZONTAL
 1 Dog's name
 5 Part of organ
 9 Lugubrious
 12 To state
 13 Mercy
 15 Lady
 16 Type measure
 17 Happy
 18 Respect
 21 Out of
 22 Auxiliary verb
 24 Amphibious mammal
 26 Vetch
 27 Esoteric
 29 To hunt for
 31 Macerates
 33 African fly
 37 Outbreak
 39 Harmony
 40 Clique
 43 Kind of wheat
 45 Pheasant brood
 46 Menu
 48 Parts of stairs
 50 Constellation
 52 To exist

53 At this place
 56 Striking watch
 58 Nome of Greece
 59 Editors (abbr.)
 60 To throw
 61 Vipers

VERTICAL
 1 Hobby
 2 Yellow bugle
 3 Estate
 4 Minerals
 5 Icy rain
 6 Creeds
 7 Forward

8 Dessert
 9 Trap
 10 Thesplan
 11 Judges
 14 Fay
 19 Sluggish
 20 To encounter
 22 To suppose
 23 Emmet
 25 To begin again
 28 Poetic: always
 30 Range of knowledge
 32 Acid
 34 Glittering ornaments
 35 Pen
 36 To stare at
 38 Clans
 40 Panic
 41 Auricular
 42 Tours
 44 Employers
 47 Welsh river
 49 South American ostrich
 51 Rusted
 54 To tear
 55 Worm
 57 Preparation

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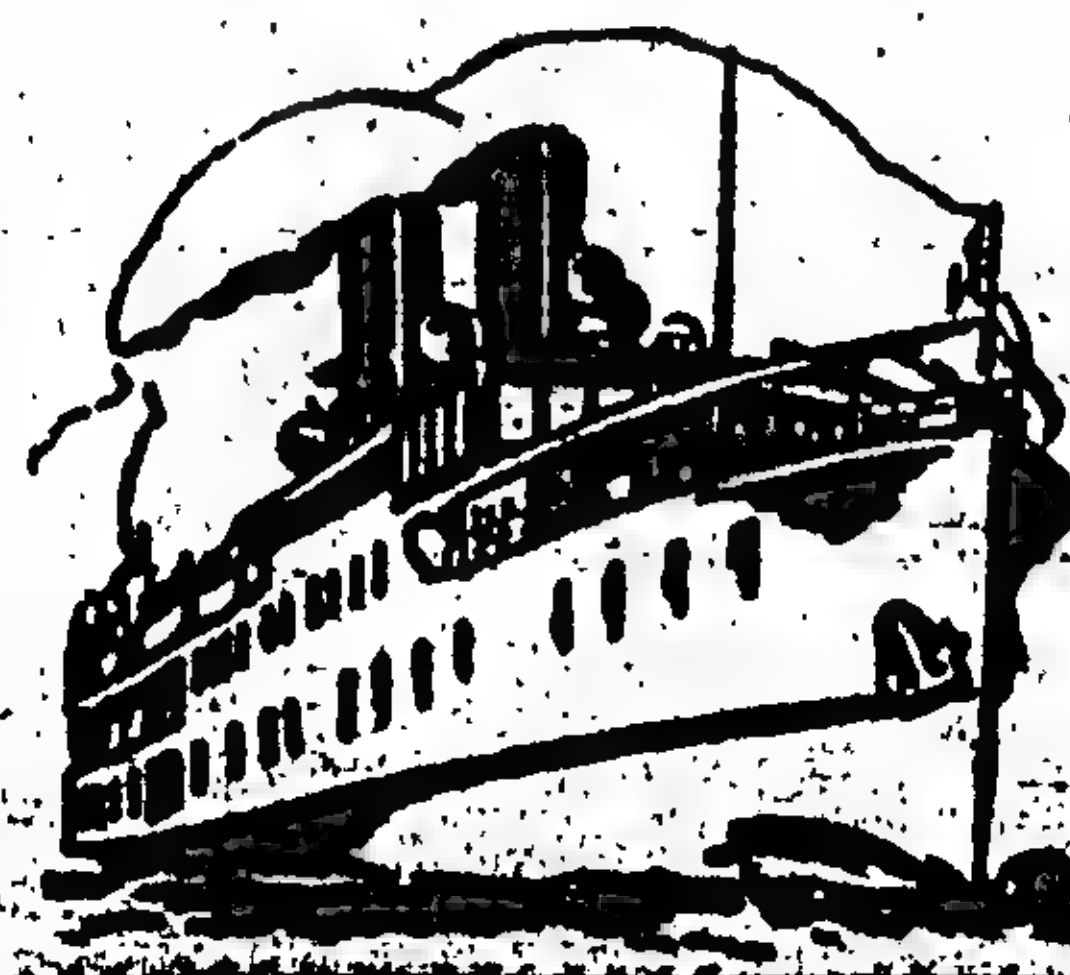
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Hong Kong Bank	\$1380 b., \$1400 sa.
INSURANCES	
Canton Ins.	\$205 b.
Union Ins.	\$440 b.
China Underwriters	\$1¼ s.
SHIPPING	
Douglases	\$72 b.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	\$100 b.
Indo-Chinas (Def.)	\$80 b.
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, ETC.	
H.K. Docks	\$21.90 b., \$22.20/22¼/- 22.- sa.
Providents	\$4.55 b., \$4.55/60 sa.
LANDS, HOTELS & BLDGS.	
H.K. and S. Hotels	\$5¼ b., \$6 s., \$5¼/5.80 sa.
H.K. Lands	\$3¾ b.
H.K. Realities	\$4.40 b.
PUBLIC UTILITIES	
H.K. Tramways	\$17.40 b., \$17.60 s., \$17¼/½ sa.
Yaumati Ferries	\$23¼ b.
China Lights (Old)	\$7½ b., \$7½ sa.
H.K. Electrics	\$54½ b.
Sandakan Lights	\$11¼ b.
Telephones (Old)	\$24½ b.
Telephones (New)	\$9.30 b., \$9¼ sa.

INDUSTRIALS	
Cements	\$17.85 b., \$17.85/18.- sa.
STORES, &C.	
Dairy Farms (Old)	\$22.10 b., \$22 sa.
Dairy Farms (New)	\$21¼ b.
Watsons	\$9.30 b., \$9.60 s., \$9.20/40 sa.
MISCELLANEOUS	
Entertainments	\$6¼ b.
Constructions (Old)	\$1¼ b.
MANILA SHARES	
Antamoks Ps.	.17 sa.
Atoks Ps.	.22½ sa.
Bagulo Gold Ps.	.23 sa.
Batong Buhay Ps.	.015 sa.
Benguet Consol. Ps.	.575 b.
Big Wedge Ps.	.24 sa.
Coco Grove Ps.	.16 sa.
Consol. Mines Ps.	.004 sa.
Demonstrations Ps.	.12½ sa.
East Mindanao Ps.	.1½ b.
I.X.L. Ps.	.40 sa.
Ipo Gold Ps.	.14 b.
Itogons Ps.	.39½ sa.
Mambulao Ps.	.017 b.
Masbates Ps.	.12½ sa.
Mind. Mother Lode. Ps.	.09¼ sa.
Mine Operation Ps.	.11½ sa.
North Camarines Ps.	.16 b.
Paracale Gumaus Ps.	.19 sa.
San Mauricio Ps.	.94 sa.
Surigao Consol. Ps.	.20½ b.
Suyoc Consol. Ps.	.14 sa.
Syndicate Inv. Ps.	.027 sa.
United Paracales Ps.	.34 sa.



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The belief that Germany was not going to collapse quickly, but that, for the first time in her history, she had no plan of campaign, was expressed by Gen. Sir Hubert Gough, who commanded the Fifth Army in the last war. He was addressing the English-Speaking Union in London.

In man power, said Sir Hubert, Germany could probably carry on for at least two years. In regard to equipment, however, there would, perhaps in six months, be a serious deterioration.

In the meantime, we must improve and increase our Army, and vastly increase our Air Force, so that it would be able to drive the Germans out of the air.

"If Hitler does nothing, we must in time assume the offensive," said Gen. Gough, "for we must at some time end the war, and the sooner the better."

LOCAL DOLLAR

The demand rate on the Hong Kong dollar to-day was 1/2 13-1/6.

The London on New York rate was quoted at £ — U.S.\$4.02 and the New York on London rate at £ — U.S.\$3.93-3/4.

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Chalcroft	96 Davies	150
Cullmore	89 Grant	150
Brown	118 Honeywell	150
C.S.C.C.	3 Naval Police	0
Jones	150 Doddridge	44
Rakusen	150 Roach	71
Grimmilt	150 Whelan	39
Talkoo Club	2 H.B. Club	1
A. Tocher	70 Low	150
Stainton	150 Ng	97
Main	150 Marcel	120
P.O. Club	2 H.K. Police	1
Pile	150 Ellis	100
Gowland	133 Pope	150
Hill	150 Clarke	51
R.E. Sergts. Mess	1 D.R.C.	2
Wellwood	133 Jackson	150
Jackson	150 Collins	134
Gales	50 Lewis	150

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE

	P. W. L. F. A. Pts.
C.S.C.C.	10 10 0 20 4 28
H.B. Club	10 9 1 24 6 24
D.R.C.	10 8 2 21 9 21
C.C.C.	10 6 4 18 12 18
C. & P.O.R.C.	10 5 5 16 14 16
H.K. Police	10 5 5 15 13 15
Prison Officers Club	11 5 6 15 13 15
Talkoo Club	9 5 4 13 14 13
Garrison "A"	9 4 5 12 15 12
R.A.F. Sergts. Mess	8 3 5 10 14 10
R.E. Sergts. Mess	10 2 8 8 22 8
Naval Police	10 1 9 7 23 7
Garrison "B"	9 0 9 4 23 4
Highest Break Mr. Gowland (P.O.C.)	60.

SNOOKER

Garrison "B"	1 C. & P.O.R.C.	2
Hancock	41 Jennings	36
Stokes	30 West	64
Morris	25 Horgan	82
C.S.C.C.	2 Naval Police	1
Jones	54 Dempster	20
Ebbage	35 Mathews	63
Rakusen	53 Brown	22
Talkoo Club	1 H.B. Club	2
Chalmers	44 Santos	32
McKie	36 Lee Hua Kek	63
Wright	22 Castilho	63
P.O. Club	2 H.K. Police	1
Grindley	63 Clarke	33
Marvin	61 Ellis	28
Woodward	21 Pope	64
R.E. Sergts. Mess	1 D.R.C.	2
Brannon	30 Mitchell	73
Rogers	60 Evan	25
Gales	34 Edwards	42

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE

	P. W. L. F. A. Pts.
Naval Police	10 8 2 21 9 21
C.S.C.C.	10 8 2 21 9 21
R.E. Sergts. Mess	10 7 3 20 10 20
H.K. Police	10 6 4 18 11 19
Garrison "A"	9 6 3 17 10 17
Prison Officers Club	11 5 6 15 17 16
C.P.O.R.C.	10 4 6 15 15 15
H.B. Club	10 3 7 14 16 14
D.R.C.	10 4 6 11 19 11
Garrison "B"	9 3 6 10 17 10
C.C.C.	10 4 6 10 20 10
R.A.F. Sergts. Mess	8 3 5 9 15 9
Talkoo Club	9 2 7 6 21 6
Highest Break Mr. Low (H.B. Club)	30.

DARTS

P.O. Club	2 H.K. Police	3
Franks	2 Estall	0
Ashby	2 Clarke	1
Marvin	0 Taylor	2
Grant	1 Pope	2
Freeman	1 Sabey	2
R.E. Sergts. Mess	4 D.R.C.	1
Davis	2 Lee	1
Bartlett	2 Granger	0
Wellwood	1 Foreman	2
Jackson	2 Goodyer	1
Rogers	2 Bottle	1

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE

	P. W. L. F. A. Pts.
H.K. Police	7 3 2 21 16 21
C.P.O.R.C.	7 5 2 19 18 19
R.A.F. Sergts. Mess	6 4 2 16 14 16
Garrison "A"	4 3 1 15 5 15
R.E. Sergts. Mess	6 4 2 15 15 15
Naval Police	5 1 4 13 12 13
Prison Officers Club	6 1 5 11 19 11
D.R.C.	5 0 5 5 20 5
Highest game finish. Mr. Lowe (R.E. Sergts.)	72.

Highest Score in three successive darts
Mr. Taylor (H.K. Police) 174.

Navy "A" Fifteen

Following will represent Navy "A" against 5th A.A. Brigade to-morrow on the Naval ground, Causeway Bay, at 4 p.m.:

Midshipman Roe, Tel. Bowden, Midshipman Teare, Midshipman O'Riordan and Marine Jeffries; Sts. Gallagher and Tel. Hall; S. B. A. Davis, A. B. Jeffrey, Ldg. Sig. Ingalls; L. S. Jones, Lieut. Colquhoun, R.M.; Mid. Murray Jones, Pay Sub-Lieut. Sumner and Surg. Lieut. Duncan.
Reserves: Ldg. Wm. Edlow, S. B. A. Adams, Sub-Lieut. Richards and Midshipman Chapman.

THE HOPKINS MANUSCRIPT

(Continued from Page 9)

The quiet, hard-working men of the original Parliaments were no match for these maniacs and noisy upstarts. One by one the sane Governments fell, and with their passing the doom of Europe was sealed.

One evening, three months after meeting Major Jagger, Robin switched on the radio. The voice that came through spoke the end of all our strivings—spoke the prelude to the last chapter of our days.

"This is the National Station of Britain. At five o'clock this evening the Government issued the following bulletin:—

"After many weeks of earnest discussion the International Council at The Hague has failed to reach agreement upon the division of the territories of the moon. Its delegates returned to their respective countries.

"In ten minutes' time the Prime Minister, who returned from The Hague this evening, will explain the position of the British Government. In view of the vital importance of his message you are requested to warn all those within reach of you to listen."

There was dead silence in the room—broken long after the announcer had finished by a whisper from Pat.

"What does it mean?"

"I don't know," I replied.

TO-MORROW:

"The Fight For The Moon"

A STRANGE INCIDENT

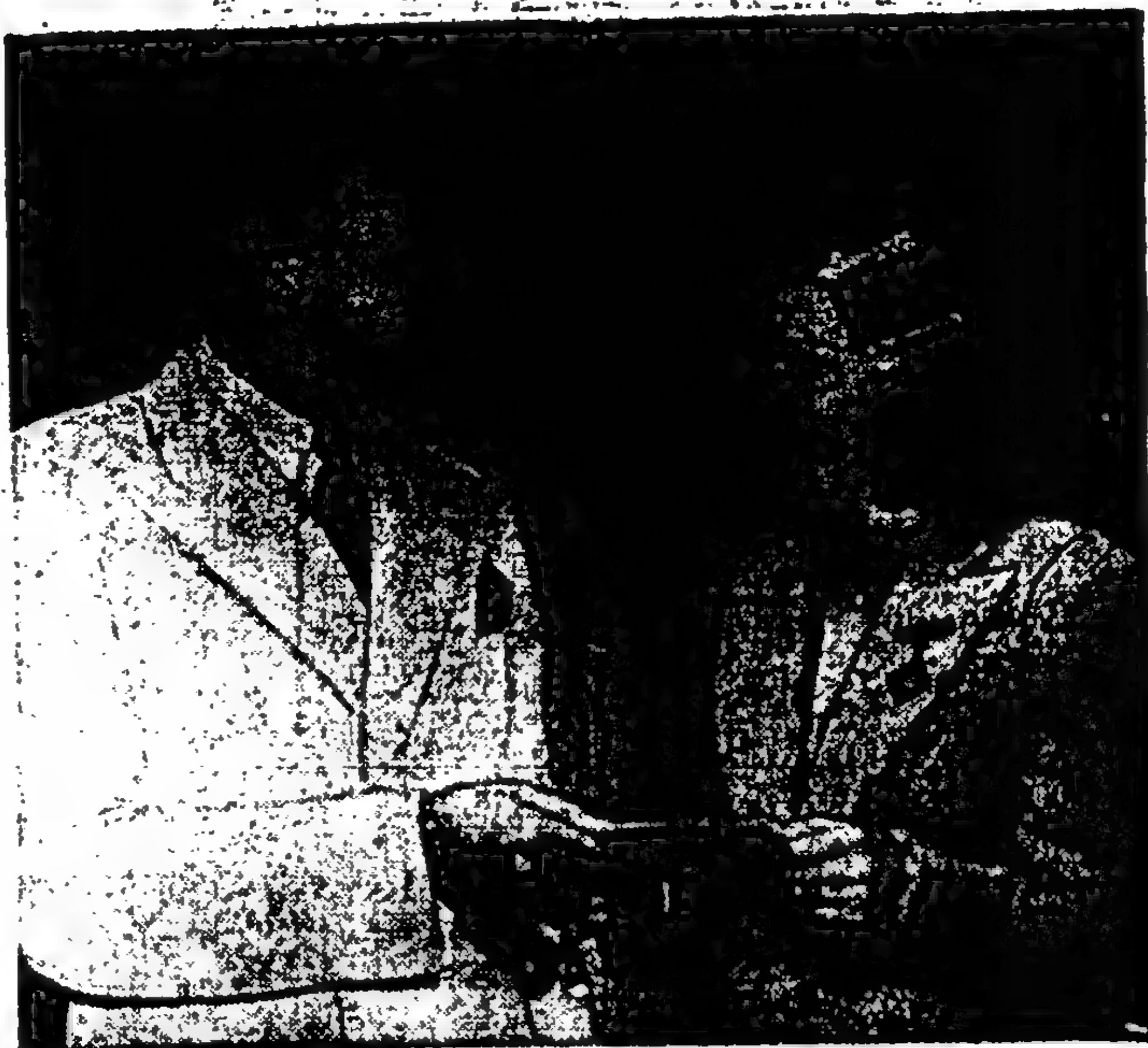
Mr. T. B. Wilson, of 143, Waterloo Road, has informed the police of a strange incident yesterday morning. At about 2 o'clock in the morning, he was awakened by a noise in his bedroom, and there found two British soldiers, whose acquaintance he had made on New Year's Day. He pushed them off the premises, and when they had gone found that two watches were missing from his dresser table.



"For twelve months I was in a terribly weak, anaemic state," states Miss J. Coward, of 5, West Street, Weston-super-Mare, England. "I was always languid and could not eat. I felt terribly depressed and miserable, and grew very thin. I was ghastly pale and frequently felt faint and giddy. Then boils came out on my face. I felt absolutely worn out."

"I read about Dr. Williams' pink pills, and decided to try them. I soon felt much better, and within three weeks the boils had disappeared. I could sleep well, and had a splendid appetite. Now I am full of life and vitality. I have regained all my lost weight, and feel absolutely fit."

The only way to combat anaemia is to supply the system with new blood; that is exactly what Dr. Williams' pink pills do, and that is why they are so successful in the treatment of anaemia, nervous debility, digestive weakness, pimples, boils, and the ailments peculiar to women. Equally good for weak men. Try these pills now, and notice the quick improvement in your health. Obtainable from all chemists.



Sigma Chi's All-American girl is Helen Parrish. The honour was bestowed upon the young actress, who is currently playing in Deanna Durbin's new Universal film, "First Love," by the Sigma Chi fraternity during its recent national convention in Los Angeles. Helen is shown above receiving her invitation to the grand ball, where the honour was later bestowed upon her, from Kenneth Miller of Bucknell University.

BRITISH WAR FUND

Following is the latest list of subscriptions received to date for credit of The British War Organisation Fund, Hong Kong Branch:—

Previously Acknowledged ..\$339,191.35
C. Austin (Monthly) 10
W. A. H. Duff (Monthly) 10
B. Herschend (Monthly) 10
W. Hewitt (Monthly) 10
J. M. Mackinnon (Monthly) 25
W. A. Simpson (Monthly) 15
L. Garner (Monthly) 50
L. D. Pringle (Monthly) 10
D. J. Valentine (Monthly) 20

Royal Naval Hospital: Children's Party 94.60
O. Kopelman 40
R. K. Valentine (Monthly) 20
W. J. Reid (Monthly) 20
L. C. Baker (Monthly) 10
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Walkden (Monthly) 20
Miss H. Turnbull (Monthly) 5
Millington Ltd.—Toys Subscription 100
The Ladies of the Quarry Bay Centre 1,000

Analysts: Government Laboratory—Monthly 83
F. V. Jensen 200
1st Hong Kong Regt. R.A. Dance 855

"In lieu of Christmas Cards"
Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Odell 10
Anonymous 5
Anonymous 15
Anonymous 3
L. M. Wylie (Monthly) 25
M. F. L. Haymes (Monthly) 10
M. Beraha (Monthly) 50
E. F. Buttress (Monthly) 15
J. C. Menhinick (Monthly) 10
G. C. Worrall (Monthly) 50
R. S. Harrison (Monthly) 50
D. R. H. Moore (Monthly) 15
M. S. Banner (Monthly) 20

Miss B. M. Bicheno (Monthly) 10
Miss J. W. Buckwell (Monthly) 50
J. Moodie (Monthly) 20
E. Joffe (Monthly) 10
Anonymous 25
A. Levenberger (Monthly) 25
N. M. Wentworth 10
J. Finnie (Monthly) 50
D. B. Bone (Monthly) 15
D. Peoples (Monthly) 10
J. J. Whyte (Monthly) 5

Staff of Sanitary Dept. (Monthly) 125.30
G. J. P. Carey (Monthly) 10
The R. E. Officers of the Garrison—Monthly 75
China Light and Power Club—Annual Childrens' Party 71
Y. Komaroff 5

Supplementary payment "Nurse Cavell" film 21
Mahjong Four 20
Evan W. Davies (Monthly) 10
Anonymous 100
Sisters: Queen Mary Hospi-

tal—Tennis Tournt: 122
B. E. F. 1914/19 10
Xmas Day Party 20
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Spensley—Rabaul 5
Capt. J. T. J. Layton 5
Miss S. N. Birchall 5

\$342,931.25

BANKERS' ORDER

R. Hancock\$ 25.-

PICKPOCKET SENT TO PRISON

Sentence of six months' hard labour was imposed on Man Yau, 28, by Mr. R. A. D. Forrest this morning, for theft of \$7 at the Hong Kong Football ground yesterday.

Defendant was seen extracting the money from the complainant's pocket. Inspector A. V. Baker told the Court that defendant was a professional "pick-pocket," and had seven previous convictions.

LITHUANIA AND POLAND

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Kaunas, To-day.

"Now that Vilna has been returned to Lithuania, the Lithuanians have no quarrel with the Poles and bear no hatred against them," declared M. Urbsys, Foreign Minister, speaking publicly here.

He added that whatever form Poland's political future may take, Poland will always remain Lithuania's neighbour and the good neighbourly relations prevailing between the two States could only be altered by an attempt to seize Vilna again.

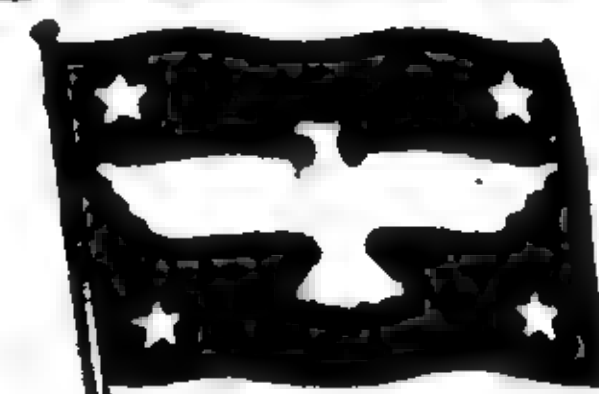
He concluded by recalling that many Polish refugees took shelter in Lithuania and said that the problem arising from their presence must be solved in a manner preventing all bitterness in future relations.—Havas.

A lorry driver, Lau Chi, driving in Shanghai Street yesterday, knocked down a Chinese boy, Tao Cheuk-kam, 6, who subsequently died at the Kowloon Hospital.



The mentally sketchy girlfriend thought when her beau said he spent the day counting his chickens before they were hatched that he meant he'd gone in for raising hens.

PRESIDENT LINER



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MUTT AND JEFF

By BUD FISHER



"The Tower"
Orchestra From
The Studio

6.00 p.m.—"For the Children".
STUDIO—Story by Aunt Susan.
Rhythm in My Nursery Rhymes....
Sam Browne (Vocal) with The
Rhythm Sisters.
The Owl and The Pussy Cat (from
"Three Nonsense Songs")....Stuart
Robertson (Bass-Baritone) with
Orchestra.
Old Folks at Home (Traditional—
arr. Bruce).... Paul Robeson
(Bass) with Orchestra.
Slumberland (Lambert & Others)....
Les Allen (Baritone) with Orch.
6.30 p.m.—Closing Local Stock Quota-
tions.
6.32 p.m.—REGINALD DIXON at the
Organ.

To-day's Wireless

ZBW 355 M. (845 k.c.'s) and 31.49 M.
9.52 Megacycles

Dixon Hits No. 2. Intro: Call me
Sweetheart; When I grow too old
to Dream; Rehearsing a Lullaby;
In a little Gypsy Tea Room; Me
and the Old Folks at Home; The
Oregon Trail.
Dixon Hits No. 7. Intro: Is it True
what they say about Dixie?
Sweetheart Let's Grow Old To-
gether; The Touch of your Lips;
Lost; Lovely Lady; The Glory of
Love.

6.45 p.m.—VARIETY with Murgatroyd
and Winterbottom, Norman Long,
Frances Day, Fred Stein and George
Scott-Wood.
Vocal—Swing (film 'Public Nuisance
No. 1'); Me and My Dog (film
'Public Nuisance No. 1')....Frances
Day (Soprano) with Orchestra.
Entertainer—It Wouldn't Have Done
for The Duke, Sir; 'Round The
'Ouses (Burnaby & Long)....
Norman Long at the Piano.
Piano-Accordion—"The Big Broad-
cast of 1936" Selection....George
Scott-Wood assisted by Guitar,
Bass and Drums.
Piano—Stay Close To Me—Waltz
(film 'Mazurka'); Love's Romance
—Slow Fox-Trot....Fred Stein.
Humorous—Music (Crick & Others);
Grub (Crick & Others)....Mur-
gatroyd & Winterbottom (Two
minds with not a single thought)
with Monte Crick at the Piano.
Piano-Accordion—Stars Over Devon
(Flynn & Egan)....George Scott-
Wood assisted by Guitar, Bass and
Drums.
Vocal—A Little White Room (from
'Floodlight'—Nichols).... Frances
Day & John Mills with Orchestra.
Vocal—Artificial Flowers (from
'Floodlight'—Nichols).... Frances
Day with Orchestra.
Piano—Jan Klepura Film Melodies
....Fred Stein.

Concerto By
Brahms : Schnabel
And Orchestra

mann); La Chasse (Cartier-Kreis-
ler); Turkish March (Beethoven-
Auer); Romance in A Major, Op.
94, No. 2 (Schumann, arr. Kreis-
ler)....with Piano accompaniment.
9.40 p.m.—HAYDN—Quartet in B Ma-
jor, Op. 76, No. 4. Prisca Quartet.
10.00 p.m.—SONGS by Elisabeth Schu-
mann (Soprano).
Standchen, Op. 17, No. 7 (Strauss).
....with Orchestra accomp.
Morgen, Op. 27, No. 4 (Strauss)....
with Violin Obligato by Isolde
Menges and Orchestra.
The Little Sandman (Brahms)....
with Piano accomp. by Gerald
Moore.
10.10 p.m.—BRAHMS—Concerto No. 1
in D Minor, Op. 15. Artur Schnabel
(Piano) and the London Philhar-
monic Orchestra conducted by
Georg Szell.
11.00 p.m.—CLOSE DOWN.

Winning CONTRACT

(By The Four Aces)

David Bruce Burnstone, Merwin D. Maier, Oswald Jacoby, Howard Schen-
ken . . . World's leading Team-of-Four, Inventors of the system that has
beaten every other system in existence.

FINE DEFENCE

To-day's hand, played in a Dupli-
cate game at the Harmonie Club in
New York City, produced some inter-
esting results. While at most tables
East became Declarer at some partial
score contract in diamonds, one un-
usually bold player actually contract-
ed for five diamonds. This player
then got the inspiration to lay down
the Ace of trumps, whereupon he
dropped the singleton King and made
his contract.

The North and South hands fit so
well that only very unusual play on
the part of the East player could
defeat four spades.

Duplicate Bridge
South, Dealer
Neither side vulnerable

♠ K J 9
♥ K Q 10 7 6 3
♦ J 5 3
♣ 4
♠ 6 2
♥ 9 8 5 3
♦ 9 7 6 4
♣ Q 9 8
♠ 10 4
♥ A Q 10 8
♦ 3
♣ A K 7 5 3
♠ A Q 8 7 5 3
♥ J 4
♦ K
♣ J 10 6 2

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	Pass	10
1♠	Pass	2♥	3♠
3♠	Pass	4♠	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

Against the one pair that actually
contracted for game in spades, West
opened a diamond. East won with
the Ace, and when the King dropped, he
pondered long and earnestly. Except in
the unlikely event
that his partner held
a trump trick, it
looked as though he
would take tricks only
with his two other
Aces.

East decided therefore that it was
necessary to take desperate measures.
Accordingly he laid down his single-
ton Ace of hearts and then underled
his Ace-King of clubs. West won
with the Queen and returned a heart,
and East trumped for the setting
trick.

Saturday you were Merwin Maier's
partner and held:

♠ A 7 6 3 2
♥ 5 4 3
♦ 9 6 5 3

The bidding:

Burnstone	You	Schenken	Maier
1♠	Pass	2♥	Pass
3♥	Pass	4♠	Pass
5♠	Pass	6♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

What do you lead?

ANSWER: Your correct lead is the
deuce of hearts. On the bidding
there is a distinct chance that your
partner will be able to ruff the first
or second heart lead. Since your
Ace of spades is a sure quick entry,
it is the best play to defeat the hand.

Score 100% for the heart lead, 0
for any other lead.

QUESTION NO. 302

Your are Howard Schenken's part-
ner. Neither side is vulnerable and
you hold:

♠ Q 9 3
♥ A K Q 6 1
♦ J 7 6
♣ A Q

The bidding:

Schenken	Mr. Y	You	Mr. X
1♠	Pass	3♥	4♠
Dbl.	Pass	(?)	

What do you bid? (Answer
tomorrow.)

(Released by The Bell Syndicate,
Inc.)

NEEDLE BADMINTON MATCH

One of the finest matches of the
season should be seen in the Badmin-
ton League this evening when Recreo
entertain University "A" in "A"
Division at King's Park.

University are at full strength but
Recreo have made several changes
in an effort to improve their team.

Most notable of these changes is
the splitting-up of the Oliveira-Re-
medios partnership. The former will
pair with A. M. Silva, while Re-
medios will partner L. A. Carvalho.

As a result of consistent displays
in the Mixed League and "B" Divi-
sion, Henry Gonsalves has secured
well-merited promotion and will part-
ner C. C. Pereira.

The University team appears much
the better balanced and they should
win with something to spare, but
Recreo can be relied upon to give
them a good fight.

The following is to-day's "A" Divi-
sion Badminton programme:

Recreo v. University "A"
University "B" v. Chung Wah
Recreo—M. A. Oliveira and A. M.
Silva; J. J. Remedios and L. A. Car-
valho; H. S. Gonsalves and C. C.
Pereira.

University "A"—P. K. Hui and K.
L. Yong; P. S. Bun and M. S. Lim;
C. K. Lee and H. F. Chew.



THE HONG KONG
PENINSULA HOTEL;
HONG KONG HOTEL; REPULSE BAY HOTEL;
&
SHANGHAI
ASTOR HOUSE; PALACE HOTEL
HOTELS, LIMITED

In association with the Grand Hotel des Capucines, Paris

SOCCER

Eastern Shock Champions

Lead 2-0 At Interval But Fall Away In 2nd-Half

RECORD CROWD SEES THRILLING GAME

(By "REFEREE")

SOUTH CHINA "A," champions, nearly lost their unbeaten record when they were fully extended by Eastern in their First Division game at the Valley yesterday and only won by the odd goal in five after being led at the interval by two goals.

Eastern, on the day's play, were unfortunate in not securing at least a point. They were generally the better team and in the first half had the South China defence in trouble with the swift play of their forward-line in which both wingers, Hau Ching-to and Chung Yung-sum were continually in action.

The game was witnessed by the largest crowd ever present at a League game and though the field was crowded and many obliged to sit near the touchlines, the spectators seldom interfered with the play.

The outstanding players in the Eastern defence were Hsu King-seng, in the centre half berth, Kong King-seng at right back and Lo Wai-kuen.

LEE WELL-WATCHED

Hsu kept a continual and close watch on Lee Wai-tong, while Lo Wai-kuen had the better of Tan Kwong-sum. At back, Kong was more impressive than Tsang and saved his side on several occasions from awkward situations.

Lee Tak-kee, in the centre forward position, fed his wingers well and long swinging passes in the first half had the South China defence on the move and both the Eastern goals resulted from these movements.

Cheung Kam-hoi, at inside-right, was also dangerous and combined well with his right wing.

South China's defence was shaky in the opening half, Soong Ling-sing often being drawn out of position by the right wing pair and often leaving Chung Yung-sung unmarked, but in the second period he improved and had this wing well held.

Lee Tin-sang also came into his own in the second period. In the first half he did not show up well and was partly the cause of Eastern's second goal.

Leung Wing-chui in the pivotal position was as usual hardworking and distributed well.

Lee Wai-tong was well watched in the attack and was often unceremoniously bundled off the ball. He seldom had a chance but culminated the afternoon's work by netting the decider with a terrific shot, after Lal Shul-wing passed to him.

Lal Shul-wing was the most dangerous forward. He was always trying to make the openings for his other forwards and kept Kong, the right back, continually on the move.

THE PLAY

The play started at a fast pace with South China attacking but Eastern transferred play and from a high centre Hau Ching-to opened the scoring.

A quarter of an hour later Eastern went further ahead when Lee Tak-kee took advantage of a lapse by Lee Tin-sang and netted from close in.

With Eastern two goals in the lead, it looked as if South China would lose their unbeaten record.

Ten minutes after the start South China were awarded a penalty against Tsang Chung-wan for handling and Lee Wai-tong made no mistake.

Heartened by this South China went all out for the equaliser, while the play of Eastern deteriorated somewhat. The South China defence was now rising to great heights and were giving their forwards every assistance. South China equalised mid-way through the second half through Lal Shul-wing, who headed a centre from the right wing.

With this goal South China put on added pressure, and went near scoring on several occasions. On the other hand Eastern's forwards seemed to have lost their spirit and were checked more easily.

South China secured both points when in the last minutes of the game, Lee Wai-tong scored with a left foot drive which Lau made no attempt to save, as he was taken completely by surprise.

EFFICIENT REFEREEING

The game was handled in a very efficient manner by the very man whose actions in a recent game had been justly criticised by officials of both clubs.

Mr. Stokes resorted to the whistle slightly too much for small offences, but it was evident that he intended to stand no nonsense from either side. He gave his decisions quickly and unhesitatingly. There was no waste of time with him and he was never influenced by the appeals of players.

Eastern:—Lau Hin-hon; Kong Shin-king, Tsang Chung-wan; Lau Chi-chen Hsu King-sing, Lo Wai-kuen; Chung Yung-sum, Cheung Kam-hoi, Lee Tak-kee, Chang Ying-kuen and Hau Ching-to.

South China "A":—Tam Kwan-kon; Mak Shiu-hon, Lee Tin-sang; Lau Hing-choy, Leung Wing-chiu, Soong Ling-sing; Tang Kwong-sum, Fung King-cheong, Lee Wai-tong, Lal Shul-wing and Ip Pak-wa.

THREE PLAYERS SENT OFF

In the Third Division of the Football League, International shared two goals with South China at Sookunpoo yesterday.

Santos and Ip Kon Wah scored the goals.

Delgado, Chan Chok-kai and Ho Loh-kee were sent off the field.

24TH R.A. WIN

In the Third Division Soccer League, 24th. Heavy R.A. beat Signals by two to one on the Club ground Kitcher (Signals) and Manson and Minors scored the goals.

In a friendly tennis match played on the K.C.C.'s hard courts, an Army members' team won comfortably against Civilian members by 10 sets to 3.

Recreio's feat in holding the "Y" Ladies to a goalless draw in the Caer Clark competition must rank as their outstanding performance this season and, although they seldom endangered the "Y" goal, the play of their defence under such heavy pressure was very praiseworthy.

Mrs. C. Silva in the pivotal position in place of Miss P. Gonzales played a great game and contributed

in no small degree to holding the "Y" forwards out. At back Mrs. M. Silva was a stout defender and cleared her lines well with her hard hitting, while her partner Miss Botelho also did her share.

"Y" missed the services of Mrs. Gardner, and, in consequence, all the attacking was from the right wing, but though Mrs. Burnett and Miss Barker played as usual they were not able to score. The former had hard luck early in the first half with a scorching shot.

Miss Barros, in the Recreio goal, was in great form, being sure in her kicking and bringing off two or three good saves.

St. Andrew's gave a greatly improved display in their game with C.B.A., and won by 4-2 in a match which was generally expected to be a close one.

There were no real weak links in the team, every player pulling her weight well. Mrs. Bliss is definitely getting into her stride and can be expected to be right on top of her form after another match or two.

Miss Hall played a splendid game in goal, showing good judgment in some difficult situations, and Miss da Roza, at left-back, showed improvement beyond recognition when compared with her previous two games.

The right-wing combination of Miss F. Wong and Miss Mabel Churn is rapidly developing a sound understanding and with another formidable wing in Miss Reid and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Bliss will have more material to work on as centre-forward than she has probably ever had in the history of the club.

The comparative failure of C.B.A. is hard to explain in that it is difficult to lay one's finger on the trouble. There were no outstanding weak links in the team unless it was at forward, where the line was a trifle disjointed.

Mrs. Quick gave a sterling display revealing a fine turn of speed and being most aggressive and Mrs. Margaret White, recently returned from leave, also showed all her old deft touches in the centre-forward berth.

In the second half Miss Moss went into goal in the place of Miss Squires. From what I can gather Miss Moss is not greatly

enamoured of the custodian's berth, but, while she is doing this job, I feel that she would be infinitely more useful to her side if she acquired a pair of leather shoes with fairly stout toes, with which she could kick the ball. At least one goal on Saturday might have been prevented had she given the ball a good hearty kick instead of feebly clearing with her stick.

The introduction of younger blood into the Hong Kong Ladies' team is certainly working wonders. On Saturday Miss Maureen Booker performed the "hat-trick" against her old school, to play a big part in the Hong Kong team's victory.

Miss Marr was again well in the picture with typical runs on the right-wing but despite her undoubted speed and talent she would be even more effective if she varied her game somewhat. At the moment she has one trick—pushing the ball round on the blind side and racing the opposing defender for it.

Her greatest value lies in the fact that she knows when and how to dispose of the ball.

Miss Shand worked very hard in the schoolgirls' defence and was well supported by Miss Moss and Miss Bradbury, while Miss J. Kew and Miss Rousseau gave fine displays of stickwork in the intermediate-line.

* * *

In the Brawn Cup, Recreio, after being well held by St. Andrew's in the first half, broke away in the second to notch four goals.

Recreio are a lively team and full of enthusiasm. They have several young players of outstanding promise, particularly Miss Rodriguez, the right-winger, who has some very nice touches.

It was noteworthy that several members of this team played for the senior team last season, so some improvement in standard in this club seems to be apparent.

Miss Eve Woolley is definitely one of the greatest goal-scorers in the Brawn Cup. It is a very rare occurrence when she doesn't notch up a couple or three goals in the course of a match. She has probably scored as many goals herself as the remainder of the team put together and that is not through selfishness; she distributes the ball, as centre-forward, very well.

Argonauts, thanks to the patient coaching of Mr. Xavier, are making great strides and in this, their first season in competitive hockey, they are, at this stage, at the head of the table. They are an extremely youthful team and should improve progressively as the season advances.

(Continued on Page 18)

CRICKET

THRILLING FINISH AT K.C.C.

There was a most thrilling finish to the whole-day friendly cricket match played yesterday at Kowloon Cricket Club between the senior teams of K.C.C. and C.S.C.C.

Set to score 205 for victory, Civil Service only hit off the runs in the last over of the match, with three wickets in hand.

Most of K.C.C.'s runs were scored by F. J. Lay, D. Hung, E. C. Fincher and K. M. Baxter but most batmen reached double-figures.

Lay and Hung both gave splendid displays and, despite a score of 71 by J. E. Richardson, their innings were probably the finest of the match.

Richardson and Hollidge both showed little enterprise for Civil Service but A. E. Perry and Norman Smith, batting brightly, put their side ahead of the clock.

Lloyd bowled no fewer than 18 overs at a stretch and kept an accurate length throughout.

Feature of the Civil Service innings was the brilliant fielding of W. L. Rapley, who saved a great many runs at extra-cover besides holding two fine catches.

K.C.C.—204 (F. J. Lay 29, E. C. Fincher 19, D. Hung 35, E. C. Fincher 23, K. M. Baxter 29; D. McLellan 5 for 79).
C.S.C.C.—205 for 7 (J. E. Richardson 71, D. Hollidge 33, A. E. Perry 32, N. L. Smith 24, Norman Smith 11, Anderson 5 for 16).



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OTHER SPORT
ON PAGE 14

SATURDAY'S SPORT IN RETROSPECT

(Continued from Page 17)

The Emergency Committee will have plenty to do at their next meeting as they will have to deal with no less than seven cases of players being sent off the field during the week-end.

Several of the cases appear to be very serious, while, from reports and eye-witnesses, at least two were of such a nature as could have been dealt with more leniently by the referees.

Though South China were engaged in vital matches in all three divisions they did not lose any advantage as both their Second and Third Division teams were able to secure draws while the Senior "A" team, after a narrow squeak, secured both points.

21st Royal Artillery, are making a great bid for the Third Division championship and easily have the best balanced side in the League. In their first five games of the sea-

son they were only able to obtain four points but in the last nine games they have not been beaten, and have only drawn once, and that against International, who are also in the running for the championship.

Army started off the season as likely Triangular Tournament champions. On Saturday they were fully extended by Navy in a game that decided who should have the wooden spoon.

Injuries etc. were responsible for disorganisation in the Army team, first Douglas, then Richards, and later Ridsdale and Duke leaving gaps that were practically impossible to fill. Much as the Selectors disliked playing him, Boe scored their only try on Saturday, though he committed the blunder that has been responsible for his omission recently, risking a certain score to shine individually. It came off, however, and Lang converted to give Army a 5-0 lead. Navy,

with the talent they had available, put up a bold front, but, with Paul, Carter and Boyden playing well below form, they were flattered by the narrow margin of difference in the score, the scrappy nature of the game being entirely to their advantage.

Police would have beaten Club had Wall not been injured in the latter stages, but it was not so much good play that placed them so near their ambition as determined and robust methods which left Club rather bewildered. Dempsey played well at forward and Wall was excellent at full-back, but these two were the only ones who could be placed on a pedestal above their colleagues. Club missed Bidwell-Aitkenhead is a little slow off the mark and weak in his passing—and Godfrey, though Kennedy played a sound game.

J. F. Lawrence, of Army, was responsible for the best batting performance in the opening Junior League matches. He scored

67 against H.K.C.C. at Chater Road. There were some splendid bowling feats, most spectacular being Danbrowsky's 8 for 33 against I.R.C.

LEAGUE CRICKET
BATTING (Second League)
 J. F. Lawrence (Army) 67
 H. J. Armstrong (H.K.C.C.) 50
 H. A. Barros (Recreio) 55
 F. J. Lay (K.C.C.) 44
 P/O Nancarrow (R.A.F.) 42
 Capt. Whatman (Army) 41

BOWLING (Second League)
 Taylor (K.C.C.) 6 .. 33
 Razack (I.R.C.) 5 for 35
 Nancarrow (R.A.F.) 5 .. 18
 Guterres (Recreio) 4 .. 25
 Waddington (R.A.F.) 4 .. 14
 Danbrowsky (Police) 4 .. 0

B. G. Baker, Police opening bowler, returned from long leave yesterday.



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By Order of the Stewards,
 C. B. BROWN,
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Hong Kong, 7th. Jan., 1940.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 10th. Jan., 1940, commencing at 11 a.m. at The China Navigation Co's Godown, No. 168 Connaught Road West

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EX-KAISER INDISPOSED

Doorn, To-day.
The ex-Kaiser is slightly indisposed with a cold and is confined to his room. He will be unable to attend the funeral at Amerongen to-morrow of his friend, Count Bentinck, who first gave him shelter when he came to Holland after abdicating.
Count Bentinck died on Friday at the age of 82.—Reuter.

INTIMIDATION OF S.M.C. BEHIND ATTACK ON PHILLIPS

(Continued from Page 1.)
with a view to intimidating Council members concerning the "Outside Roads" question between the Settlement and the Japanese-sponsored "Special Municipality" puppet government.
In view of the general friendliness at present prevailing between the British and the Japanese and the latter's desire not to create an incident with the United States, it is believed that the negotiations have arrived at a deadlock. — Our Own Correspondent.

SERIOUS VIEW

Shanghai, To-day.
It is learned in well-informed quarters that a complete report on the attempted assassination of Mr. Philipps is being submitted to members of the Consular Body as well as other persons of authority.
The most serious view of the attack is reportedly being taken in higher foreign quarters in Shanghai and it is not expected that the matter will be allowed to drop until the gunmen have been arrested and the whole case

BERLIN COAL SHORTAGE

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Berne, To-day.

Berlin correspondents of Swiss newspapers report an acute shortage of coal for house heating purposes is being felt in Berlin.

The situation is especially hard on Berlin's inhabitants, as the temperature recently fell below zero and they are strictly prohibited from using wood for house heating.

The correspondent of the "Neue Zuercher Gazette" reports that Hermann Goering personally intervened with the Military Command to get several trains loaded with coal to be sent to Berlin.—Havas.

DONATIONS FOR WAR RELIEF IN FRANCE

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Buenos Aires, To-day.

More than 6,000,000 francs have been collected here since the beginning of the war by the French War Relief Committee, presided over by M. Marcel Peyrouton, French Ambassador.—Havas.

cleared up.

A very serious issue confronting the Settlement authorities is the flat denial of the Japanese gendarmerie that they are detaining the three would-be assassins.

The Settlement Police contend that the men are being held by the Japanese but the latter say they know nothing of the whole affair.

It is expected that the whole case will be the subject of conversations between the various authorities at an early date. — Reuter.

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(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

London, To-day.

It is freely predicted in political quarters in London that Mr. Hore-Belisha will soon be back in the Government. — Havas.

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

London, To-day.

Mr. Casey has been appointed first Australian Minister to Washington. — Havas.

Two more Chinese girls, one aged 10 and the other 12, are reported missing from their homes. This brings to total number missing since Thursday to eight.



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